

Ward No. 28.

Badartola Road, 72.
Bruce Bridge Road, 1.
Garden Reach Road, 43.

Ward No. 29.

Canal Circular Road, 24.
Canal East Road, 5/15, 5/18 and 5/9/1.
Harish Neogi Road, 36.
Narkeldanga Main Road, 102.

Ward No. 30.

Barrackpore Trunk Road, 85, 86/1, 88 and 89.
Belgachia Road, 4A, 4B, 5B, 6B, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 38H/2, 38/1, 65/2, 65/4, 65/5, 66, 66/2 (2), 74C, 83/7, 98A, 98D, 101A, 106, 107A and 112B.
Jogendranath Bose Lane, 1.
New Canal Road, 1/8, 2/3, 2/4/1, 2/5, 3/2, 4/2, 6 and 4/1.
Nilmoni Mitter Street, 10/5, 10/8, 12/3 (3) and 14/1.
Pran K. Mukherjee Road, 20 (2), 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 (2), 26/6/1, 26/7, 26/9 (2), 28 (2), 32, 33, 34, 34/2, 44/1, 34/4, 36, 37 and 31.
Briish Chandra Chowdhury Lane, 21, 23 and 24/12.

Ward No. 31.

Barrackpore Trunk Road, 58.
Belgachia Road, 40, 39, 56 and 57.
Dum Dum Road, 1H/32.
Paikpara Raja Manindra Road, 15/1/H/9, 9/H/28 and 9/H/33.

Ward No. 32.

Barrackpore Trunk Road, 3/1/H/1, 3/1/H/2, 3/1/H/2/1, 4 and 32/H/9.
Brojodoyal Saha Road, 3.
Chitpore Bridge Approach Road, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, 7, 9, 10 and 11.
Chitpore Ghat Lane, 1, 3, P-7, P-11, 7 and 8.
Cossipore Road, 3, 23/1/H/15, 111-4 and 44 Lockgate Road, 27, 32, 10/1 and 11 to 11/5.
Dilarjung Road, 2, 4, 6, 7 and 3/4.
Gopal Chandra Chatterji Road, 8/H/1.
Gun Foundry Road, (1/4 and 25), 3/1 and 24.
Kali Prasanna Singh Street, 1 and 15.
Lockgate Road, 52.
Nawabputty Street, 2, 2/2, 5, (12, P-3), 1 and 2/3.
Prankrishna Mukherji Lane, 2, 5 (2), 5A, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 26, 29 and 28.
Prankrishna Mukherji Road, 4 (2), 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9/1 and 11.
Preonath Mukherji Road, 3, 4 and 6.
Ram Gopal Ghose Road, 1 and (3 and 6).
Ratan Babu Road, 15A.
Rustomjee Parshi Road—Cox Bros.
Sett Pukur Road, 1, 2, 4 and 7.
Strand Road, 2.
Turner Road, 2.

List of Warehouses other than Jato.

[Street or holding number of warehouses shewn in brackets where more than one.]

Ward No. 1.

Bagbazar Street, 76/1.
 Ballav Street, 2 and 2/1.
 Bhabanath Sen Street, 2.
 Bosepara Lane, 49/1.
 Canal West Road, 39, 38, 30/1 and 37/4.
 Chitpore Road, Upper, 161/H/18, 176, 177, 199/1, 199/1/1(3), 199/6 and 199/7.
 Cornwallis Street, 116, 122, 124(3), 136/1(2), 138, 138/1 and 137.
 Galiff Street, 21H/1, 22H/1 and 20(2).
 Grey Street, 117.
 Jadunath Mitra Lane, 1.
 Kaliprosad Chakraborty Street, 12/3.
 Mohanlal Street, 20.
 Nanda Kishore Street, 1(4) and 2(8).
 Pal Street, 1, 4 (3), 7/1, 11, 6, 20, 9 and 18.
 Raja Nabakiasen Street, 79 and 79/1.
 Rasik Mitra Lane, 11.
 R. G. Kar Road, 21, 28(3), 24(2), 26 and 23.

Ward No. 2.

Ahiritola Street, 115 and 168.
 Banamali Sarkar Street, 1H/15 and 4.
 Beniatola Street, 19.
 Chitpore Road, Upper, 220, 224, 230, 262 and (316-17).
 Darmahatta Street, 71/H/1(3), 71/H/5(2), 72(4) and 180(4).
 Kashi Mitter Ghat Street, 82 and 38.
 Kumartooli Street, 8, 9/1 and 28.
 Madan Mohan Dutt Lane, 6.
 Manick Bose Ghat Street, 20/1.
 Md. Romjan Lane, 4, 6(2), 11(10), 13(4) and 17(2).
 Natherbagan Street, 13/2(2).
 Nimtola Ghat Street, 68, 71/1, 80, 83(2) and 84.
 Sovabazar Street, 98, 100, 101, 101/1, 126 and 122.
 Strand Road, 67/10(2), 67/R/18 and 63.

Ward No. 3.

Brindaban Bose Lane, 30.
 Canal West Road, (25 and 25/1), (31-34) and 35/5.
 Chitpore Road, Upper, 149.
 Cornwallis Street, 76/1, 76/3 and 148.
 Circular Road, Upper, 245, 152, 153, 243, 244 and 244/2.
 Grey Street, 7(2).
 Hogulkuria Gully, 36.
 Manicktola Road, 114/H/1 and 127.
 Masjidbari Street, 167/H/D.
 Raja Dinendra Street, 120.
 Ultadingi Road, 22, 20(2) and 14(2).

Ward No. 4.

Bahir Mirzapore Road, 1.
 Bipradas Street, 1.
 Canal West Road, 15/H/2(3), 15/H/1(2), 16/H/16, 16/H/17, 10/H, 17/H/8, 17/H/9, 17/H/16, 17/H/2, 17/H/30, 17, 17/H/35, 17/H/39, 18/H/2, 18/H/3(4), 18/1, 18/3, 19(8), 19/H/8 and 15.

Circular Road, Upper, 120, 258/17(2), (258/16 and 15/2) and 263/1.
Gas Street, 3/H/3, 5/H/2 and 4/1.
Garpar Road, 95.
Machhabazar Street, 68.
Manicktola Road, 8 and 13.
Ram Mohan Roy Road, 13.

Ward No. 5.

Banstola Street, 1, 2 and 56.
Brajagobinda Saha Lane, 1.
Burtala Street, 82(2).
Chitpore Road, Upper, 402(11).
Cotton Street, 114/1, 119(7), 130, 131(3), 132, 133(3), 134 and 135.
Darmahatta Street, 20(2), 21(7), 23/1, 34/2(2), 34(2), 36/1(2), 49, 52, 53, 59, 61, 63, 64(6), 65(9), 65/1(16), 67(2), 68, 69(2), (182 and 183), 187(16), 192/1 and 207.
Hanspukur Lane, 5.
Joratagan Street, 5, 19, 25 and 28.
Kalakar Lane, 2(2) and 8.
Kalakar Street, 9/1, 9/19 and 23.
Moyrahatta Street, 31.
Mandal Street, 18/4.
Moydapatty Lane, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Nimtola Ghat Street, 5/1, 43 and 4.
Pathuriaghata Street, 80/2.
Raghunandan Lane, 3 (4).
Sovaram Basack Street, 1 (2) and 9/1.
Shama Bai Lane, 8.
Strand Road, 51, 62/1 (3), 63, 67/16P, 34 and 35, P. 29, 67/18P, 28, P. 37 (4), P. 38, 67/18P, 29, P. 40, P. 41, P. 42, 67/21 P. 43 (2), 67/20 P. 43, 67/P. 41, 67/23P. 45 and 47, 67/24P. 48 and 49, 67/25/6, P. 32 and 63.

Ward No. 6.

Ashutosh Dey Lane, 18/1.
Adwaita Mullick Lane, 13/1/1.
Balaram Dey Street, 70.
Baranoshi Ghose Street, 42.
Machhabazar Street, 159 and 140.
Muktaram Row, 4.
Muktaram Babu Street, 99B and 105/1.
Munshi Sadoruddin Lane, 37.
Parbati Charan Ghose Lane, 19 and 16.

Ward No. 7.

Bonfields Lane, (1 and 3) and 16.
Canning Street, 48, 55, 56 (2), 58, 60 (4), 62, 65 (3), 66 (2), 67, 69/1, 95 and 98.
Clive Street, 29, 40, 42 (2), 42/1/1 (3), 42/2, 42/3 (3), 70/2, 79 (2), 70/7, 71E, 72/1 (2), 73 (2) and 86A.
Clive Row, 5 and 9.
Cotton Street, 68, 71 (2), 74/1, 76 (3) and 75.
David Joseph Lane, 4 and 6 (2).
Jackson Lane, 4 (2), 6, 18 and 20.
Old Court House Corner, 3/6.
Old Court House Lane, 4 (2) and 5 (2).

Pollock Street, 14.
Old China Bazar Street, 146/2.
Radhabazar Street, 19.
Ramsebak Mullick Lane, 27.
Strand Road, 67P/4 (2) and 20.
Sukeas Lane, 5, 11/1, 13, 16 and 19.
Synagogue Street, 6 and 15.

Ward No. 8.

Bowbazar Street, 242, 263, 286 and 296.
Blackburn Lane, 33.
Chhatawalla Gully, 5/1, 26 and 35.
Chitpore Road, Lower, 28 (2), 30 and 31 (3).
Central Avenue, P. 37 and 42 (2).
Eden Hospital Lane, 4.
Giri Babu Lane, 30.
Gopal Chandra Lane, 3/2/2.
Haberley Lane, 1.
Harinbari Lane, 36.
Machhabazar Street, 10 and 12.
Phear Lane, 80 and 81.
Sagore Dutt Lane, 7A (21).
Sovaram Bysack Lane, 26D, 27/2 (2), 27/1 (2), 27/3 (3) and 27/4.

Ward No. 9.

Amberst Street, 110/1, 128/1/1, 133H, 136, 137, 149 and 151.
Baitakkhana Road, (1 and 2), (3, 4, 8, 9 and 10), 5H/1 and (168 and 169).
Bowbazar Street, 167A, 167B (10), 171, 172 (2) and 198.
Beliaghatta Road, 133, 137/6 and 139.
Cannal West Road, 1/2.
Circular Road, Upper, (4, 7 and 8).
College Street, 75/1A.
Harrison Road, 17/4 and 18/1 (2).
Maharani Swarnamoyee Road, 3/1.
Mirzapore Tank Lane, 2/1.
Mirzapore Street, (27 and 27/1), 27/6, 28/1, 28, 29/2, 29/H/2, 63/1 (2) and 63/2.
Nilmoni Ganguli Lane, 5.
Nitai Babu Lane, 1 (4).
Noor Mahommed Sircar Lane, 7.
Patustola Lane, 20.
Scott Lane, 34/1.

Ward No. 10.

Bentinck Street, (77 and 77/1, 77/1/2, 77/1/3) and (73 and 73/1).
Bow Street, 8.
Bowbazar Street, 46.
Central Avenue, 47 (3).
Dharamtala Street, (167/6 and 167/3) and 167.
Metcalf Street, 60.
New Bowbazar Lane, 3 and 10.
Prinsep Street, 80.
Temple Street, 6.
Weston Street, 11.

Ward No. 11.

Bowbazar Street, 119, 127, 128/1 (2), (137-144) and 132.
Circular Road, Lower, 132 and 124.
Dharamtala Street, 141.

Nebutala Lane, 1, 5/2, 11A and 34H (2).
 St. James Lane, 20.
 St. James Square, 13.
 Sankaritola Lane, 44.

Ward No. 12.

Bentinck Street, 6.
 British Indian Street, 10.
 Esplanade Row East, 7 and 8.
 Lall Bazar Street, 1, (3 and 4) and 8/1.
 Cooper Lane, 4.
 Mangoe Lane, 2/1, 3/1 and 25.
 Mission Row, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12 (2) and 5.
 Waterloo Street, 11.

Ward No. 13.

Corporation Place, 13, 15 and 28A.
 Corporation Street, 121/2 and 129.
 Collin Street, 25.
 Free School Street, 15, 59 (3) and 72.
 Marquis Street, 7/2.
 Mirza Mehdi Lane, 4.
 Mati Seal Street, 4.
 Market Street, 9 and 15.
 Wellesley Street, 2, 10/1A, 12/1 and 25.

Ward No. 14.

Alimuddin Street, 37.
 Circular Road, Lower, 76, 93, 90 and 79/28.
 Corporation Street, 49/50 (2), 106 and 37C.
 Durga Charan Doctor Road, 61.
 Nawab Abdul Latiff Lane, 1.
 Ripon Street, 99.
 Taltala Bazar Street, 1 (2).
 Wellesley Street, 83.
 Wellesley Square, 4.

Ward No. 18.

Canal Road, South, (15 and 16), 16 (3), 17, 18, 19 (2), 20, 31 (4) and 32 (5).
 Kulia Tangra 2nd Lane, (1 and 2).
 Tangra Road New, 8/1.

Ward No. 19.

Ananda Gopal Palit Road, 41.
 Bechulal Road, 14.
 Beliaghata Road, 11/1.
 Canal Road, South, 1 (2), 1/H/1, 1/H/4, 2, 2/H/1, 3/H/1, 4 (2), 5 (3), 6 (4),
 8, 9, 10, 10/H/11, 12/1 and 14.
 Chattoo Babu Lane, 2 (2).
 Chingrihatta Road, 48/2.
 Convent Road, 21.
 Circular Road, Lower, 154 (2), 154/1 and 154/2.
 Kamardanga Road, South, 7.
 Middle Road, Entally, 36.
 Sambhu Babu Lane, 54.
 South Road, Entally, 5, 18 and 90.
 South Sealdah Road, (1/1 and 2/1).
 Tangra Road, 14 and 16.

Ward No. 20.

Bijli Road, 1/1.
 Hatibagan Road, 8/1 and 10.
 Jannagore Road, 3 and 41.

Ward No. 21.

Keraya Road, 48.
 Paddapukur Lane, 2.

Ward No. 22.

Chaulpatty Road, 50/1, 53 and 40/8.
 Chakrabere Road, South, 44/4.
 Circular Road, Lower, 230.
 Debendra Ghose Road, 30.
 Harish Mukherji Road, 194 and 56.
 Harish Chatterji Street, 27/2, 28, 29, 30/2, 38, 40/1, 30, 36, (45 and 46) and 44/1.
 Jadu Bhattacharji Lane, 5.
 Hazra Road, 127, 14/1 and 114/5.
 Justice Romesh Chandra Road, 25.
 Kalighat Road, 37, 108, 109, 118 and 50/5.
 Lansdowne Road, 65/3.
 Mahim Halder Street, 32/1/1.
 Madan Pal Lane, 16 and 15.
 Nepal Bhattacharji Street, 10/1.
 Preonath Mullick Road, 3.
 Ruasa Road, South, 11/1 (4), 141, 143, 10/1, 10/2, 11/3/4 and 140.

Ward No. 23.

Bridge Road, 7, 3H, 17, (19, 20), 11 and 8, 3 and 6.
 Chetla Central Road, 29/4/1.
 Chetla Road, 17/1.
 Mayerpore Road, 13.
 Orphangunge Road—Open space.

Ward No. 24.

Kantapukur Road—W. Shed.
 Hide Road, (3 and D1).

Ward No. 25.

Circular Garden Reach Road, 116H and 120/1.
 Garden Reach Road, 86 and 98 (4).
 Gopal Doctor Road, 33 and 35/1.
 Mohan Chand Road, 5/1 (2).
 Hem Chandra Street, 1/4, 2/1, 32/1, 41 and 43.
 Munshigunge Road, 3 (3), 9/1 (2), 9/17 (2), 19, 9/21, 20, 34, 12 (2), 5/2 and 33/2 (4).
 Paddapukur Square, 11 and 19/2.
 Paddapukur West Lane, 36/1.
 Ram Kamal Mukherji Street, 28/1.
 Sastitola Road, 22.
 Ramanath Pal Road, 12.
 Nritya Ghose Lane, 3 (7).
 Watgunge Street, 37/1.

Ward No. 25.

Akra Road, R-27 and Q-324 (2).
 Badartola Road, Z-3.
 Bichalighat Road, B-136, B-138, B-131, B-133 (2), B-124, B-145, B-132, B-134 (2),
 B-110, B-150, B-101 and B-147.
 Fatspore 1st Lane, M-11/1 and N-1.
 Garden Reach Road, Z-1, C-4, C-1, E-7, F-47, (G-1 and H-1), (H-25 and 27), F-53,
 F-43, B-12, B-10, I-16, I-43, R-39, S-122 and S.
 Jelliapara Road, Z-3.
 Mudiali Road, P-70, Q-164, Q-145 and Q-3.
 New Ghat Road, Z-6 and Z-7.
 Nichoochagan, 5 and S-(2).
 Paharpore Road, H-50, J-(2) and M-(3).
 Prince Delwarjah Lane, B-7 and B-1.

Ward No. 27.

Dehi Serampore Lane, (6/1, 7, 8/1 and 9).
 Hazra Road, 113 (4), 72 and 112 (2).
 Jamir Lane, (13/1 and 14/2).
 Nepal Bhattacharji Street, 26.
 Russa Road, South, 139 (4), 139/2/2 and Plot No. 14.
 Tollygunge Circular Road, 13 and 15.
 Tollygunge Road, 76, 114/1, 114/3, 114/2, 115/2 and 73.

Ward No. 28.

Belliaghatta Main Road, 2/1, 168/26 and 2/3.
 Canal East Road, 52/2, 52/3, 52/4, 52/5/1, 52/7, 52/8, 52/9 and 52/10.
 Chaulpatty Road, 2/3, 12, 19B/2, 28, 29, 29/1, 30/1, 32/3, 34/2, 35A, 35/1, 37,
 39/8 and 40/1/1.

Ward No. 29.

Canal East Road, 2, 5/1, 9/19, 9/20, 9/22, (10/4 and 10/5), 10/6, 10/8, 12/1,
 12/6, (14/3, 14/5, 14/7, 14/8 and 14/16), 14/19, 14/22, 17/1, 21/1,
 42/1, 42/36/1, 48/4, 49/1, 51/1, 51/2, (46A and 46/4, 46/5 and 46/6), 21/2,
 17/4, 17/5, 16/4 (2), 20, 14/23, 14/2 (2), 14/19, 10/7, 44/1 (2) and 44/4.
 Daspara Road, 5.
 Gurudas Dutt Garden Lane, 14.
 Harish Neogi Road, 20/9, 20/10, 19/19 (3), 20, 20/2 (2), 19/3 (2), 19/4, 19/1,
 19/12 (2), 19/13/1, 19/12/1/1 and 19/12/1.
 Kankurgachi Road, 35.
 Manicktola Main Road, 28/1.
 Muraripukur Road, 15/10/5, 38 and (46 and 46/1/1).
 Ultadanga Main Road, 2/12, 149/1 and 104.

Ward No. 30.

Belgachia Road, 83/H/11.

Ward No. 32.

Barrackpore Trunk Road, 25/1.
 Cossipore Road, 90.
 Kali Kumar Banerji Lane, 19.
 Pran K. Mukherji Road, 2/2, 11/1/H/1, 11/1/H/3 and 11/1/H/4.
 Preonath Mukherji Road, 5/H/2.
 Ram Gopal Ghose Lane, 7.
 Sugar Works Lane, 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 23rd August 1928.

Memo.—By SIR CHARLES TEGART, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government Department.

No. F. B. 2200/165-28, dated Calcutta, the 22nd August 1928.

From—CAPTAIN BERNARD A. WESTBROOK, Chief Officer, Calcutta Fire Brigade,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Local Self-Government Department.

(Through SIR CHARLES TEGART, KT., C.I.E., M.V.O.,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.)

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Calcutta Fire Brigade for the year ending the 31st March 1928.

2. The year has been a normal one, and no specially serious fires have occurred. The most serious incident of the year took place at No. 2, Brojo Kumar Set Lane on 7th December 1927 at 11.21 p.m., when a comparatively slight fire was attended with loss of life to nineteen persons.

The building was a two-storied wooden building, about 63 feet by 23 feet; the ground floor comprising six small shops, and the upper floor accommodating some thirty-three people who lived in small rooms opening on to verandahs on three sides of the building. This floor was served by a small wooden staircase, about one foot ten inches in width, which was evidently destroyed in the early stages of the fire.

3. In the course of enquiries into the disaster, various breaches of the building regulations were found, and the City Architect to the Corporation of Calcutta remarked in this connection that "the unsuitability of the hut for the purpose of dwelling is clear, and the building is so much at variance with the regulations that it would appear to have been built without sanction, or subsequently altered to individual inclination, which is common."

It appears that effective control over this type of building is not feasible with the present staff available under the City Architect, and it is hoped that the necessary steps will be taken to remedy this state of things. The fire was quickly extinguished, and on searching the building nineteen bodies were found. Prior to this discovery there was no indication or information that people were residing in the building, and there is little doubt that they perished before the Fire Brigade was called. On arrival of the Fire Brigade the building was fully alight from end to end, and had partially collapsed.

It was definitely ascertained that a delay of some ten to fifteen minutes took place before the call was given to the Fire Brigade, although there are numerous telephones in the immediate vicinity, and various street fire alarms within easy reach.

Owing to the lack of observance of building regulations in Calcutta there are many exceptionally dangerous fire risks, and unless supervision in this department is made more effective there is always a possibility of such catastrophes.

4. **Financial statement.**—The statement of receipts and expenditure and payments made by municipalities within the jurisdiction of the Fire Brigade and Licensed Warehouse (Act I of 1893) is given in Appendix I.

5. **Fires.**—The total number of calls for fires or supposed fires was 661, being an increase of 60 as compared with the previous ten years, and a decrease of 188 as compared with the previous year. The latter figure, however, included fires caused by incendiaries during the communal rioting.

6. The number of false alarms given wilfully is 91, being a slight increase on the figure of the previous year. Included in the false alarms of fire given wilfully is one received from a private telephone through the Telephone Exchange, in which instance the Bengal Telephone Company took suitable action. False alarms of this kind are rare. The number of false alarms due to electrical defects (20) is the same as the previous year, and the number due to lightning on telephone circuits has decreased by 11.

7. The calls are classified as follows:—

Fires	520
False alarms, wilful	91
False alarms with good intent	11
False alarms due to electrical defects	20
False alarms caused by lightning on fire alarm circuits	11
Calls for special service (house collapse), etc.	8
	<hr/> 661

On 128 days one fire or supposed fire occurred	128
On 70 „ two fires ditto	140
On 52 „ three fires ditto	156
On 26 „ four fires ditto	100
On 12 „ five fires ditto	60
On 5 „ six fires ditto	30
On 3 „ seven fires ditto	21
On 2 „ eight fires ditto	16
On 1 day ten fires ditto	10
	<hr/> 661

8. The actual number of calls received during the year was 978 as compared with 1,231 during the previous year. These figures include instances where more than one call was received for the same fire, and are given so that the means by which these calls were received can be classified. These calls were transmitted as follows:—

Three hundred and eighty-nine (431 in 1926-27) by street fire alarms; 541 (428 in 1926-27) from private telephones through the Bengal and Government Exchanges; 6 (52 during 1926-27) from Police and direct fire telephones; 22 (38 during 1926-27) by messengers giving information at Fire Brigade stations; 20 (20 during 1926-27) from Fire Brigade look-out men at various Fire Brigade stations.

9. It is satisfactory to note that in seventy cases the first information of fires was received by means of street fire alarms. On the other hand ninety malicious false alarms were received through this system, and in very few cases were the offenders apprehended. Fires occurred in 38 premises licensed under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act I of 1893, as compared with forty-three in the previous year.

10. In 514 cases fires were extinguished by means of first-aid machines, chemical fire extinguishers, buckets of water, by individual firemen, or by the occupants before the arrival of the Fire Brigade; in 23 cases by one motor fire engine, in 41 cases by cutting out switches; in 25 cases by one line of hose from hydrants; in 25 cases by two motor fire engines; in 8 cases by sand; in 7 cases by three motor fire engines; in 3 cases by four motor fire engines; in 3 cases by five motor fire engines, in 2 cases by the fire float, in 2 cases by one motor fire engine and the fire float; in 2 cases by three motor fire engines and hydrants; in 2 cases by four motor fire engines and the fire float; in 2 cases by five motor fire engines and the fire float; in 1 case by sprinklers; in 1 case by one motor fire engine and hydrants, in 1 case by two motor fire engines and private hydrants; in 1 case by one motor fire engine, hydrants and ship's appliances; in 1 case by four motor fire engines and hydrants; in 1 case by two motor fire engines, fire float and hydrants; in 1 case by six motor fire engines; in 1 case by seven motor fire engines; in 1 case by seven motor fire engines and the fire float.

11. **Fire loss.**—The total damage caused by fire and water during the year has been estimated at Rs. 7,66,585, a reduction of Rs. 4,28,317 as compared with the previous year. The average damage per fire is Rs. 1,160 as compared with an average for the last seventeen years of Rs. 2,980. The average fire loss per annum for the last seventeen years is Rs. 13,74,585.

12. The fire loss per fire is classified as follows:—

349 fires	under Rs. 100.
164 "	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000.
43 "	from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.
14 "	from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000.
10 "	from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

The following summaries are given in the Appendix:—

District in which fires or supposed fire occurred	II
Damage caused by fire, etc., in various districts	III
Short reports of fires of Rs. 20,000 damage and over	IV
Number of "Turns-out" from each Fire Station	V
Causes of fires and classes of buildings affected	VI

13. **Appliances.**—One new motor fire engine of 600-800 gallons capacity fitted with first-aid tank and reel, and a 50 feet telescopic ladder (Ajax) (motor pump No. 18), was placed in commission during the year.

The following is a list of the principal appliances now in commission by the Calcutta Fire Brigade:—

Sixteen motor fire engines as follows:—

Two motor pumps 600-800 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with scaling ladders, etc. (motor pump Nos. 2 and 18).

Two motor pumps 500-700 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with 55 feet telescopic ladders, etc. (motor pumps Nos. 1 and 15).

Two motor pumps 450-550 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with telescopic ladders, first-aid cylinders and reels, scaling ladder, etc. (motor pumps Nos. 9 and 10).

Three motor pumps 450 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with scaling ladders, etc. (motor pumps Nos. 8, 11 and 14).

Three motor pumps 400-500 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with telescopic ladders, first-aid cylinders and reels, etc. (motor pumps Nos. 5, 6 and 7).

Three motor pumps 250 gallons per minute capacity, fitted with telescopic ladder, first-aid cylinder and reel, etc. (specially designed for use in narrow streets and congested areas) (motor pumps Nos. 3, 12 and 16).

One motor trailer pump 250 gallons per minute capacity (specially designed for use in positions that cannot be reached by the ordinary type of motor fire engines).

An emergency tender was converted into a motor fire engine by being fitted with a 250 gallons capacity pump first-aid tank and reel and 40 feet extension ladder at the Fire Brigade workshops (No. 12).

One mechanically operated 85 feet motor turntable ladder, one motor lorry fitted as emergency tender, two motor cars, two hand-drawn steam fire engines, one 60 feet turntable ladder (converted for towing behind motors), 24 hook ladders, 60 scaling ladders, 11 smoke helmets and breathing apparatus, 52,800 of 2½ inch unlined canvas hose, etc.

Motor pump No. 4 (350-450 gallons per minute capacity) was condemned as being unfit for any future use.

The pumps are distributed as follows:—

Headquarters.—Five motor fire engines (Nos. 2, 9, 14, 15 and 16); one motor trailer pump; one motor emergency tender; one motor lorry; two motor cars; 14 hook ladders; 25 scaling ladders; 7 smoke helmets; and 23,000 of 2½ inch canvas hose.

Central Avenue.—Five motor fire engines (Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12 and 18); one 85 feet mechanically operated motor turntable ladder; 7 hook ladders; 12 scaling ladders; 4 smoke helmets; and 12,600 feet of canvas hose.

Chitpore.—Two motor fire engines (Nos. 5 and 7); one hand-drawn steam fire engine; 2 hook ladders and 10 scaling ladders; and 7,125 feet of canvas hose, one 60 feet turntable ladder.

Howrah.—Two motor fire engines (Nos. 6 and 8); one hand-drawn steam fire engine, 1 hook ladder; 9 scaling ladders; and 6,375 feet of canvas hose.

Garden Reach.—One motor fire engine (motor pump No. 11), 4 scaling ladders and 3,200 feet of canvas hose.

It is estimated that the motor appliances travelled 10,636 miles during the year to and from calls.

14. Fire stations.—Appendix V gives the number of times each fire station has been turned out in response to fire calls, together with monthly statements.

Fire Brigade headquarters is still located in rented premises in Corporation Place. Negotiations are now in progress for the acquisition of a suitable site, and it is hoped that new headquarters will be provided at an early date as the present premises are most unsuitable, and have not the accommodation required for either the staff or the pumps.

In this connection a reserve building fund is being created by placing a sum of money annually to this fund, and at present Rs. 1,20,000 is invested in 5 per cent. Government Bonds.

Owing to the provision of extra fire stations and alterations to one existing fire station no provision has been made for this fund during the forthcoming year.

The fire risk in the Nimtolla and Burra Bazar areas continues to increase, and the congestion of traffic in that part of the city frequently delays fire engines en route to fires.

A serious fire occurred in the timber yard area, Nimtolla, in March 1927, and as a result a special committee was appointed to consider what precautionary measures should be adopted to minimise the existing risks.

Meetings were held in August and December 1927, and at the latter meeting I submitted a comprehensive list of precautions which should be adopted in regard to the timber yard.

I concur with the recommendation of the committee that a Fire Brigade station with two motor fire engines and accommodation for the necessary crews should be provided in the immediate locality, and accordingly endeavours have been made to find a suitable site. Land is very difficult to obtain in this part of the city, but it has been ascertained that a site can be hired from the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta on P. C. Tagore Ghat Road, and negotiations in this connection are now in progress.

Financial considerations render the provision of a new station improbable in the immediate future, but I have submitted a scheme for a temporary station on the site referred to. This station will house the fire appliances required, and the necessary crews will be sent from the existing station at Central Avenue, each crew doing a cycle of duty, and being provided with quarters at Central Avenue Fire Station.

The staff proposed for this station is two drivers and twenty men including jemadars, and provision will be made accordingly in the budget for the forthcoming year.

15. Owing to the increase of fire risks in the Howrah and Sibpur area it has been decided to motorise the existing fire station at Sibpur. This station was originally built for a hand machine, and in order to provide accommodation for a motor fire engine it is necessary to extend the station.

Plans of the necessary alterations have been made, and the cost of the project is included in the budget for the forthcoming year. When the station is in commission, the protection of Howrah and the surrounding district will be greatly improved, especially as delay may occur at any time in sending fire engines from the Calcutta stations should the bridge across the river Hooghly be open for river traffic. The station will operate in conjunction with the district station in Howrah.

Negotiations are also in progress for the acquisition of land in Kalighat and Palmer's Bazar areas for the erection of fire and ambulance stations. It is hoped to include provision for the same in the budget of 1929-30.

16. Industrial and other fire risks in both these areas are rapidly increasing and the provision of extra fire protection is now vital.

17. **Staff.**—The strength of the Brigade during the year was 224 as detailed below:—

One Chief Officer, 1 Second Officer, 1 Chief Engineer, 5 Station Officers, 8 Engineers, 7 European firemen, 1 Warehouse Inspector, 3 clerks, 1 store-keeper, 3 telephone operators, 2 carpenters, 2 lathe mistries, 1 fitter, 1 blacksmith, 1 head tindal, 15 tindals, 165 khallasia, 2 bhistia, 4 mehtars, 3 peons, 1 moochi and 6 Indian drivers.

The conduct and discipline of this force throughout the year has been excellent.

18. **Fatalities and accidents.**—Appendix VI gives short reports of fires involving loss of life or serious accidents.

During the year under review the number of lives lost was 31 as compared with 9 during the previous year. The increase is due to the serious loss of life which occurred on 7th December 1927 (as noted at the commencement of this report) and to two cases of suicide by burning included in this number; 17 persons were injured at fires as compared with 33 during the previous year.

First-aid was rendered where necessary by the Fire Brigade, and the injured persons conveyed to hospitals by ambulances.

19. **Water-supply.**—Considerable benefit has been derived from the provision of the new electrically driven pumping machinery at the Mullick Ghat and Watgunge Pumping Stations, and shortage of water in the areas supplied by mains is now a somewhat rare occurrence, except where the mains are of too small a capacity. This occurs in various growing localities where the original small mains have not been replaced by mains of adequate diameter.

There have however been occasions when the machinery has had to be closed down for the purpose of relaying mains, repairing burst mains, hydrants, etc., and during such periods there is very grave risk of serious fires occurring. Improvised arrangements have had to be organised by the Fire Brigade, and fortunately such arrangements have so far been successful in dealing with any fires which have occurred, but the possibility of serious conflagrations occurring during such periods gives rise to considerable apprehension.

It is regrettable that more sluice valves for the purpose of dividing up the water system into different areas are not provided. Under existing conditions when it is required to make repairs, the whole system has to be closed down, or the water pressure reduced to a minimum. The time taken to increase the pressure at the pumping station and before the benefit of the same is felt at a fire is appreciable, and on various occasions shortage of water has been experienced particularly at the commencement of a fire, when low pressure only has been maintained at the pumping stations.

Schemes for relaying the mains are now in progress, and, when completed, will undoubtedly be beneficial.

20. The provision of Water Inspectors by the Corporation has had the effect of preventing a certain amount of waste owing to unauthorised persons opening hydrants for the purpose of obtaining water, and neglecting to turn off the supply again. Much remains to be done as there is a considerable amount of waste constantly occurring. Total prevention of this waste will enable the Fire Brigade to obtain a much more efficient supply of water during operations at fires.

21. The condition of hydrants also requires attention. It is no unusual occurrence for the Fire Brigade to arrive at a fire and find the nearest available hydrants out of order. This entails much delay in getting to work, and causes unnecessary fire damage.

22. Regarding the provision of a system of fire mains in the Chitpur-Cossipur area I regret to have again to report that no water is available in this area save that obtained from various tanks in the locality. These tanks are being filled up on sanitary grounds and for building purposes, and water shortage is a matter for serious concern. Chitpur-Cossipur abounds in serious fire-risks and there is every possibility of very large fires occurring. I understand that a scheme for the provision of a water-supply in this area is under discussion, and that definite action may be taken at an early date.

23. The water scarcity at Howrah gives ground for the greatest apprehension and the situation has been pointed out to the authorities of that municipality on numerous occasions. Nothing has however been done. Ponds are few and far between in this locality, and many of these are being filled up and it is now no unusual event to use as many as two hundred lengths of hose, each 75 feet long, to obtain a supply for fire extinguishing. The situation in this area is rapidly becoming impossible.

I feel convinced that if a water-supply scheme is not provided there is every likelihood that conflagrations will result, and whole districts will be devastated. At present should a fire gain headway there is insufficient water to extinguish it. It is remarkable that more serious fires have not occurred in this area during the past few years. The locality is becoming more congested, and fire-risks are becoming more numerous and more grave. I can only add that the seriousness of the situation has been emphasised for many years.

24. **Fire float.**—The fire float (5,000 gallons per minute capacity) is stationed on the river opposite Princep's Ghat, and was turned out on ten occasions during the year.

25. **Street fire-alarms, telephones and electrical communications.**—I am pleased to be able to report that all street fire-alarms, telephones, etc., have been maintained in a satisfactory state of repair and efficiency by the Bengal Telephone Company, and the thanks of the Fire Brigade are due to the telephone operators and the staff of the Company for their prompt attention and ready assistance at all times.

Three hundred and eighty-nine calls were received over the fire-alarms system. This system is most advantageous in transmitting calls direct to the Fire Brigade and is now thoroughly appreciated by the public. On many occasions requests have been received from the residents in various localities to have a fire-alarm erected in the vicinity, and such requests receive due consideration and attention.

The large number of false alarms given wilfully by misguided individuals over the fire-alarm system is a matter of regret and considerable concern. Undoubtedly such persons do not realise that whilst the fire engines are away from their stations on vain errands, they are not available to respond to genuine calls, and consequently if the number of false alarms increases the number of fire engines and firemen will have to be increased proportionately. I regret that few of the offenders have been arrested.

26. **Inspection Department.**—Theatres, cinemas and places of public amusement are inspected by an official of the Corporation of Calcutta under the Municipal Act. Many Indian theatres are badly designed, and the construction is bad; overcrowding frequently takes place, and I would emphasise here the necessity for stricter adherence to the Corporation bye-laws for theatres. Generally speaking the European theatres and cinemas are reasonably safe so far as the risk from fire is concerned.

27. In connection with the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act I of 1893, 6,991 inspections of warehouses have been made during the year. Four hundred and forty-seven applications and complaints have been attended to and disposed of. One hundred and fourteen prosecutions were made under section 14 of Act I of 1893, which resulted in 48 persons being fined, amounts aggregating in all Rs. 1,115; 8 persons being warned and discharged, 11 persons were acquitted, 9 cases were withdrawn and 38 cases were filed, no trace being found of the accused.

28. **General.**—The Calcutta Fire Brigade protects the city of Calcutta and the Municipality of Howrah, and may attend fires outside the boundaries of the above (not exceeding a radius of 6 miles from the central fire station), provided appliances can be spared, on payment of a prescribed fee. The total area protected is approximately 120 square miles.

29. **Ambulance Department.**—The Motor Ambulance Department has done excellent work during the year under review, and there is no doubt that it is greatly appreciated by the public in general. Its activities are rapidly increasing, and no less than 16,708 calls were

received during the past twelve months. It is unsatisfactory to note that there was unnecessary delay in responding to 897 calls owing to the fact that all the ambulances were engaged on other calls. Usually the delay amounted only to a few minutes as ambulances were sent on to these calls immediately on their return to their stations, but it is hoped that the strength of the department will be materially increased at no distant date so as to obviate any delay of this nature.

Owing to no beds being available in hospitals there was delay in disposing of 1,265 cases, and now before ambulances are sent out for cases of ordinary sickness in houses, the person requiring the ambulance has to make previous arrangements for accommodation in hospital.

The figures quoted above include instances where persons have been picked up on the streets and taken to hospital. It is no unusual occurrence to have a case in an ambulance for several hours going from hospital to hospital in search of a vacant bed.

Street beggars have been a great nuisance to the department. No less than 1,776 hours have been occupied in dealing with cases of this class.

Appendix VIII gives a brief summary of the work done, and Appendix IX gives the rules governing the department.

The staff consists of 10 drivers and 20 attendants with 12 motor ambulances. Several of these machines have been in commission for eight years and now require to be replaced by new ones.

The department is financially maintained by the Government and the Corporation of Calcutta.

The receipts during the year amounted Rs. 3,127 and the total expenditure was Rs. 67,950. The contribution from the Government was Rs. 11,500 and the balance of Rs. 53,323 was paid by the Corporation of Calcutta.

**Detailed Statement of Expenditure under head "Contingencies"
for 1927-28.**

			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Lighting quarters, etc.	..	3,549	0	3
2.	Clothing ..	..	6,429	8	6
3.	Rents, rates and taxes	..	43,329	4	0
4.	Pension ..	..	6,055	13	0
5.	Reward ..	..	88	0	0
6.	Canvas hose	..	14,944	12	6
7.	Petty repairs and construction	..	1,701	8	6
8.	Implements	..	520	2	0
9.	Repairs to engines	..	10,080	8	8
10.	Maintenance of telephone lines	..	5,435	13	3
11.	Coal, wood and miscellaneous stores	..	26,457	10	0
12.	Spare parts and engine stores	..	7,914	15	5
13.	Petrol and oil	..	9,487	5	3
14.	Miscellaneous	..	7,830	10	10
15.	Recreation Club	..	900	0	0
16.	Fire alarm street posts	..	21,450	0	0
17.	One light motor van	..	4,300	0	0
18.	One motor fire engine	..	26,791	7	1
19.	Reserve Fund for the construction of permanent headquarters	..	29,942	8	5
Total ..			2,26,988	12	2

APPENDIX

Statement showing receipts and expenditure

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 16,963-11-10 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,209-9-2 at

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Fire Brigade

	Budget estimate for 1927-28.	Actual receipts for 1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at the beginning of the year .. ..	..	16,963 11 10	....	....
Proportionate cost payable by—				
Corporation of Calcutta	3,51,663	3,51,663 0 0	....	....
Howrah Municipality	57,248	57,248 0 0	....	....
Total ..	4,08,911	4,08,911 0 0	....	....
Fees under fireworks ..	50	70 0 0	20 0 0	....
Fees under Petroleum Act	5,000	6,069 0 0	1,069 0 0	....
Total ..	5,050	6,139 0 0	1,089 0 0	....
Sale-proceeds of unserviceable stores ..	1,000	723 8 6	....	276 7 0
Miscellaneous ..	500	1,723 14 3	1,223 14 3	....
Interest on Government Promissory Notes ..	4,500	4,379 0 1	....	120 15 8
Total ..	6,000	6,828 7 1	1,223 14 3	397 7 2
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,19,961	4,38,540 2 11	2,312 14 3	397 7 2

Payment by

Corporation of Calcutta ..
Howrah Municipality ..
Total ..

1.

of the Fire Brigade for 1927-28.

4,21,876-7-1. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,13,630-8-2, leaving a balance of the close of the year.

Fund for the year ending the 31st March 1929.

Payment.	Budget estimate for 1927-28.	Actual charges for 1927-28.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment ..	1,79,178	1,71,841 13 0	....	7,336 3 0
Contingencies ..	2,32,456	2,26,988 12 2	....	5,467 3 10
Other charges ..	17,290	14,800 0 0	....	2,490 0 0
Total ..	4,28,924	4,13,630 8 2	....	15,293 8 10
Closing balance on 31st March 1928 ..	..	25,200 0 0	....	....
GRAND TOTAL ..	..	4,38,840 2 11	....	....

Municipalities.

Per cent.	Rs.
88	3,51,663
14	57,248
	<u>4,08,911</u>

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of fires or supposed fires occurring in each district protected by the Calcutta Fire Brigade.

Month.	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Docks, rivers and canals.	Out of jurisdiction.	Total.
1927.					
April ..	54	6	..	..	60
May ..	42	4	4	1	51
June ..	38	1	2	1	42
July ..	38	4	1	..	43
August ..	29	3	..	..	32
September ..	32	1	1	..	34
October ..	57	4	4	..	65
November ..	45	6	1	1	53
December ..	49	7	6	..	62
1928.					
January ..	41	3	3	..	47
February ..	63	6	1	1	71
March ..	73	20	4	4	101
Total ..	561	65	27	8	661

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the damage caused by fire, etc., in the various districts protected by the Calcutta Fire Brigade.

Month.	Total.	Calcutta.	Howrah.	Docks, rivers and canals.	Not included in the foregoing but within a radius of six miles from Fire Brigade Headquarters.
1927.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April ..	1,33,775	58,460	75,315	..	..
May ..	41,995	36,820	5,015	60	100
June ..	22,057	16,057	6,000	..	..
July ..	50,042	629	13	50,000	..
August ..	3,751	3,531	70	150	..
September ..	7,380	7,380	..	..	..
October ..	5,274	3,744	130	1,400	..
November ..	16,650	15,260	1,340	50	..
December ..	2,33,925	2,30,380	520	3,025	..
1928.					
January ..	1,29,183	19,108	1,05,080	5,000	..
February ..	35,436	32,111	1,725	100	1,500
March ..	86,527	60,692	20,835	3,000	2,000
Total ..	7,06,595	4,84,167	2,16,043	62,785	3,600

APPENDIX IV.

1927-28. Brief reports of fires of Rs. 25,000 and upwards in 1927-28.

Date.	Time of call.	Address.	Nature of premises.	Extinguished by—	Remarks.
1927.					
5th April ..	12-55 P.M.	15, Nimbolla (Bhat Street).	Jute warehouse.	Six motor fire engines.	A jute warehouse, 100 ft. x 50 ft., brick-built, containing about 80,000 bales of jute. Building and contents damaged.
7th April ..	12 P.M.	182, Old Ghosepore Road, Howrah.	Kapock and Gunpowder Factory.	Seven motor fire engines and fire float.	A Kapock and Gunpowder Factory, with warehouses attached, containing about 4,000 maunds of cotton. Factory burnt out. Warehouses and contents damaged.
7th May ..	10-55 P.M.	Pragathi Mukherji Road, Chitpur.	Jute warehouse.	Six motor fire engines.	A large brick-built jute warehouse divided into two compartments, containing 12,000 of jute and 8,000 of rice. Buildings and contents damaged by fire and water. Great difficulty in obtaining sufficient water.
10th July ..	5-15 A.M.	On river	Ship	Two motor fire engines and fire float.	A steamship, about 10,000 tons. About 600 bales of jute, 500 bales of gunny, and a quantity of oilcake damaged by fire and water.
1st Dec. ..	3-55 P.M.	Raili, Brou, Comipur.	Jute warehouse.	Six motor fire engines.	Two large brick-built jute warehouses, two-storied, containing a large quantity of baled and loose jute. Contents damaged by fire and water. Sprinkler system very effective.
14th Dec. ..	2-45 P.M.	Sun Jute Press, Comipur.	Dirin	Five motor fire engines and fire float.	A jute warehouse, single-storied, brick-built, containing 550 bales of jute. Building and contents severely damaged by fire and water. Roof collapsed.
20th Dec. ..	9-7 A.M.	Atlas Jute Press.	Jute press	Seven motor fire engines and fire float.	A two-storied brick-built jute press, containing about 2,500 bales of jute. Contents severely damaged by fire and water.
1928.					
18th Jan ..	7-24 P.M.	Old Ghosepore Road, Howrah.	Jute warehouse.	Five motor fire engines and fire float.	A brick-built warehouse, about 100 ft. x 100 ft., with corrugated iron roof, containing jute, mustard seed, hemp, rope, etc. Building and contents severely damaged.
28th Jan. ..	4-11 A.M.	Telkal Ghat, Howrah.	Engineering works.	Four motor fire engines and fire float.	A wooden shed, about 150 ft. x 100 ft., containing patterns, drawings, etc., severely damaged by fire and water.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number of times each fire station has been turned in response to fire calls.

Month.	Stations.						Total.
	Headquarters.	Central Avenue.	Chitpur.	Howrah.	Garden Reach.	Fire Boat.	
1927.							
April	37	39	11	6	6	1	100
May	36	30	6	4	6	..	72
June	35	26	6	1	6	1	75
July	27	31	3	4	1	1	67
August	19	24	2	4	4	1	54
September ..	24	18	5	1	5	..	53
October	48	35	3	4	13	1	104
November ..	30	34	6	6	8	..	84
December ..	48	33	10	8	15	4	118
1928.							
January	35	27	4	5	8	3	82
February	50	45	9	8	14	2	128
March	65	61	8	21	11	2	168
Total	444	403	73	72	97	16	1,105

APPENDIX VI.

Short reports of fires, etc., involving loss of life or serious accidents.

Date.	Time of call.	Address.	Lives lost.	Persons injured.	Nature of premises.	Remarks.
1927. 14th April.	9-18 P.M.	13, Abhay Charan Mitter Street.	1	1	Dwelling	An Indian boy, aged 5, was fatally burned. An Indian woman (T. Pata) was severely burned on the arms. First-aid was rendered and the injured woman sent to hospital by ambulance.
16th April.	2-47 P.M.	71, Canning Street.	..	1	Do.	An Indian, Sk. Amreddy, was burned on the arms and legs. First-aid was rendered and the injured man sent to hospital by ambulance.
24th April.	6-45 P.M.	77-1, Masjid Barri Street.	3	..	Do.	An Indian girl, aged 12, was found burned to death on arrival of the Fire Brigade.
2st May	9-23 P.M.	1, Sankari-para Road.	..	1	Do.	An Indian named Ganada Dasal was injured in a house collapse. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man conveyed to hospital.
31st May	11-13 A.M.	5, Kankari-para Road.	1	..	Do.	An Indian woman named M. K. Nundun was very severely burned all over the body. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured woman conveyed in hospital by ambulance where she died shortly after admission.
18th June	9-57 P.M.	39-2, Madan Boral Lane.	1	..	Do.	An Indian woman named Radhika was badly burned all over the body. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured woman conveyed to hospital by ambulance where she died one hour after admission.
26th July	5-26 P.M.	56-8, Grey Street.	..	1	Workshop	An Indian was burned on the hands and legs. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
22nd August	6-32 P. M.	24-B, Asutosh Mukherji Road.	..	1	Shop	An Indian was burned on the arms and legs owing to the explosion of an oil stove. The injured man was conveyed to hospital before the arrival of the Fire Brigade.
6th Sept.	7-35 P.M.	42, Olive Street.	..	4	Factory	Four Indians were burned on the legs, face and arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured men conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
30th Sept.	7-2 P.M.	1, Solonath Lane.	..	2	Dwelling	Two Indians were burned on the arms and legs, face and arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured men conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
1st Oct.	7-16 P.M.	56, Katigola Road.	..	1	Do.	An Indian named C. A. Das was burned on the arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man sent to hospital by private car.
15th Oct.	6-5 P.M.	60, Sukra Street.	..	1	Do.	An Indian child, aged about 3, was burned on the arms and legs. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade.

APPENDIX VI—*concd.*

Date.	Time of call.	Address.	Lives lost.	Per- sons in- jured.	Nature of premises.	Remarks.
1927. 24th Oct. . .	5-45 P.M.	40, Ananda Palt Road.	2	2	Dwelling	Owing to a firework explosion four Indians were badly burned on the body. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured men conveyed to hospital by ambulance where two died shortly after admission.
20th Nov.	7-12 P.M.	16, Pipe Road	..	1	Garage	Mr. G. H. N. Estop was burned on the arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade.
25th Nov.	9-5 P.M.	2, Central Avenue, North.	..	1	Do.	An Indian named Dhaqi Datti was badly burned on the arms and legs. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
7th Dec. . .	11-21 P.M.	2, 2 and 3, Brojo Kumar Tagore Lane.	19	4	Dwelling	A special note of this occurrence is made in the report. A late call and contravention of the building regulations were responsible for this serious loss of life.
24th Dec. . .	12-30 A.M.	16, Kali Ku- mar Baber- jee Lane.	1	..	Do.	At a house collapse the body of one Indian was found in the debris.
1928. 18th Jan. . .	1-28 A.M.	4, Mahi Seal Lane.	..	1	Do.	An Indian named Abdul Mulla was badly burned on the hands and arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade.
26th Jan. . .	2-19 A.M.	12-1, Kamal School Lane.	1	..	Do.	An Indian woman named Angur Bala Dasal, aged about 24, was found burned to death on the arrival of the Fire Brigade.
29th Jan. . .	3-57 P.M.	40, Ice Fac- tory Lane.	..	1	Do.	An Indian child was burned on the body. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade.
2nd Feb.	1-10 P.M.	48-3, Wellin- ton Street.	..	1	Garage	An Indian named Manda Gopal Jams was burnt on the legs and arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
21st Feb. . .	8-17 P. M.	872, Upper Ghispore Road.	1	..	Dwelling	An Indian woman named Pui Kamini saturated her cloth- ing with kerosene oil and set fire to it. She was found dead on the arrival of the Fire Brigade.
2nd Mar.	4-20 P.M.	30, Canal West Road.	2	..	Match Factory.	On searching the debris two Indians were found burned to death. Owing to inadequate exits they were apparently trapped in the fire.
20th Mar.	2-6 P.M.	27 & 28, Chin- grahatta Road.	..	1	Dwelling	An Indian was burned on the arms. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and the injured man conveyed to hospital by ambulance.
31st Mar. . .	1-42 P.M.	1, Dacres Lane.	1	2	Shop	Owing to the improper use of petrol in a tailor's shop three Indians were badly burned on the arms, legs and body. First-aid was rendered by the Fire Brigade and injured men conveyed to hospital, where one subsequently died.

Statement of cause of fire and

[illegible]

APPENDIX

	Naked light in contact and sparks from chala, furnace, etc.	Smoking.	Electric short circuit.	Not ascertained.	Spontaneous combustion.	Lamps left unattended, tipped or bursting.	Fireworks.	Petrol fumes in contact.	Tar, pitch, grease, etc., overboiling.	Back fire in carburettor.	Overhauling.	Suspected incendiary.
Restaurant	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubbish burning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False alarm—wilful ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False alarm—electrical ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False alarm—lightning, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
False alarm—with good intent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools and colleges ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	120	42	86	51	9	43	21	8	20	13	8	7

APPENDIX

Working of the Motor Ambulances

Months.	Number of calls attended.	Street accident.	Works accident.	Illness in street.	Medical man's request or private cases.
1927.					
April	1,536	128	76	106	1,230
May	1,101	103	85	96	817
June	1,038	112	93	89	789
July	1,095	123	93	123	750
August	1,152	109	101	159	783
September	1,191	129	83	183	796
October	1,180	111	97	197	775
November	1,318	124	73	208	913
December	1,181	107	72	204	798
1928.					
January	1,044	118	81	197	648
February	1,056	117	81	138	730
March	1,651	116	78	127	1,330
Total	14,438	1,397	1,013	1,827	10,201

1927-28.

during the year 1927-28.

Cases refused.	Delayed turn-out calls owing to vans being engaged.		Total.	Time occupied for removing street beggars.	Cases refused in hospitals for want of beds.
	Non-infectious.	Infectious.			
86	56	30	1,711	91—45	91
62	42	..	1,205	80—39	62
57	48	8	1,144	70—23	66
93	50	2	1,242	111—40	110
109	72	1	1,334	169—48	116
84	76	7	1,358	173—38	94
152	60	2	1,384	206—80	112
106	82	18	1,560	217—4	128
109	85	5	1,360	107—38	148
170	58	3	1,275	200—5	93
155	41	7	1,259	127—9	78
159	95	51	1,856	130—29	170
1,373	763	134	16,708	1,776—48	1,265

APPENDIX IX.

Rules regulating the use of Motor Ambulance as revised by the Corporation on the 18th July, 1924.

1. The use of the motor ambulances is allowed free of charges in Calcutta in the following cases:—

- (i) In all accident cases, cases of illness in street and in labour cases.
- (ii) In the case of patients suffering from non-infectious diseases who are intended to be treated in hospitals in general indoor wards without payment, provided the use of the ambulance is requisitioned by a doctor.
- (iii) In the case of patients suffering from non-infectious diseases who may belong to His Majesty's naval or regular land forces or the Indian Defence Force.

2. Fees will be charged for the use of the motor ambulances in the following cases at the rates noted against each:—

A. In the case of Calcutta residents:—

(a) Where a paying patient is conveyed from his home to a hospital or vice versa.

Rs. A. P.

(a) For patients treated in . . . Nursing Homes . . . or in the Woodburn Block of the Presidency General Hospital, Turret rooms of the Eden Hospital, larger five-rupee cabins or purdah cottages of the Dufferin Hospital or in any other hospital or place of treatment on payment of a daily charge of Rs. 5 and above

5 0 0

(b) For patients treated in other paying wards of hospitals or other places of treatment on payment of a daily fee of less than Rs. 5

2 0 0

(ii) In other than hospital cases, i.e., where the ambulance is engaged to convey a patient to a railway station, steamer or elsewhere (but not to a hospital) and vice versa, the fee will ordinarily be . . . (but the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, has the discretion to reduce it, if he thinks proper.)

5 0 0

B. In the case of patients (suffering from non-infectious disease) outside Calcutta.

(i) Same rates as in A above plus annas 8 per mile for the distance covered by the ambulance both ways. The services of the ambulances cannot be guaranteed outside the above-mentioned municipalities but ordinarily the ambulances will be sent provided they can be spared from the above area (see paragraph 5).

(ii) Cases under 1 (i) and 1 (ii) but outside Calcutta will be charged mileage only.

3. In all cases in which fees are payable, the amount due must be prepaid. The drivers are supplied with a book of vouchers and will give a printed receipt in return for the proper fee.

4. In all cases under section 1, motor ambulances will turn out on the requisition of any person if there are reasonable grounds to consider the call a bona fide one.

5. The Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, has the option of refusing to send the ambulances outside the municipal limits of Calcutta and in all cases in which he has reason to doubt the bona fides of the parties requisitioning, and may relax Rules B (ii) and 3 at his discretion.

Motor Ambulance for infectious cases.

No fees will be charged for infectious cases in Calcutta.

Motor ambulances may be sent to infectious cases outside Calcutta where a fee of annas 8 per mile will be charged.

The Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, has power—

(a) To refuse to send motor ambulances for infectious cases outside the above areas

(b) To waive the above mileage charges in special cases.

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
28th January 1929.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1928 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ..	128 or 423 or 105 bales of 400 lbs. each.	658	1,502	6,048	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the supplementary statement showing particulars of a Cotton Pressing Factory in Bengal, as published on page 99 in the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 31st January 1929, the figure "9" and the words "Kali Prasanna Sinha Road" in column 1 should be substituted by the figure "4" and the words "Kally Prasanna Senghee Street."

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 31st January 1929.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia for the week ending the 26th January 1929.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
20th Jan.	7 A.M.	37.20	37.20	37.55	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore Old Dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73. Value of zero = 0.00 P. W. D.
21st "	"	37.20	37.20	37.85	
22nd "	"	37.10	37.10	37.75	
23rd "	"	37.10	37.10	37.75	
24th "	"	37.00	37.00	37.75	
25th "	"	36.80	36.80	37.75	
26th "	"	36.80	36.80	37.80	

The previous year's highest water-level—			Old value.	P. W. D. datum.
Do.	lowest	"		
Record	highest	"	69.25 on 2nd August 1879	64.44
Do.	do.	"	69.08 on 9th September 1886	64.27
Do.	do.	"	68.30 on 26th August 1890	63.47
Do.	do.	"	68.21 on 26th August 1904	63.40
Do.	do.	"	on 13th August 1922	61.70
Do.	do.	"	on 27th August 1923	61.05
Do.	do.	"	on 18th August 1924	61.35
Do.	do.	"	on 16th September 1926	61.45
Do.	do.	"	on 11th September 1928	60.15
Do.	do.	"	on 10th September 1927	58.70
Do.	do.	"	on 7th August 1928	59.80
Do.	do.	"	on 1929	
Do.	lowest	"	37.63 on 25th April 1884	33.82
Do.	do.	"	36.18 on 14th-15th April 1893	32.32
Do.	do.	"	39.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	do.	"	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908	34.47
Do.	do.	"	on 6th May 1922	34.70
Do.	do.	"	on 4th May 1923	35.80
Do.	do.	"	on 26th May 1924	35.95
Do.	do.	"	on 15th April 1925	35.80
Do.	do.	"	on 8th May 1926	35.20
Do.	do.	"	on 25th May 1927	34.95
Do.	do.	"	on 21st April 1928	36.15
Do.	do.	"	on 1929	

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1897.

P. C. BOSE, Subdivisional Officer,
I. M. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 26th January 1929.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 26th January 1929.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
20th January	7 A.M.	7.9	7.9	7.3	The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo. The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.
21st "	"	7.7	7.7	7.3	
22nd "	"	7.5	7.5	7.4	
23rd "	"	7.5	7.5	7.4	
24th "	"	7.6	7.6	7.3	
25th "	"	7.7	7.7	7.2	
26th "	"	7.8	7.8	7.1	

Highest recorded flood during previous year	25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th August 1928.
Previous highest recorded flood	26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25.55 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906 and 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1883.
Lowest recorded water level during previous year	6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.
Previous recorded low water level	1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, Subdivisional Officer,
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJSHAH, the 28th January 1929.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water Works on the river Buriganga for the week ending 26th January 1929.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	High tide.	Low tide.	At 7 A.M.	At 5 P.M.
1929.								
20th Jan. ..	7-20	4-55	13-30	3-15	7-20	13-45	4-8	3-95
21st	8-5	4-55	14-15	3-05	8-15	14-30	4-3	3-7
22nd	8-55	4-8	15-5	3-3	9-10	15-15	4-0	3-8
23rd	9-45	5-0	15-55	3-5	10-0	15-7	4-5	3-75
24th	10-30	5-2	16-40	3-7	10-45	16-52	4-3	3-75
25th	11-20	5-4	17-25	3-9	11-30	17-40	4-0	3-95
26th	12-15	5-3	..	..	12-30	..	4-1	4-0

H. M. on settling tank 35-45 O. M. S. L. Zero is at O. M. S. L.

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

Taken at high tide.			Taken at low tide.		
27th August	1906	.. 70-5	23rd February	1907	.. 51-05
6th September	1906	.. 66-85	13th "	1908	.. 51-05
10th August	1910	.. 66-86	12th March	1912	.. 51-05
1st "	1911	.. 65-46	5th "	1914	.. 50-80
13th "	1912	.. 67-18	22nd February	1916	.. 50-80
31st "	1913	.. 69-7	15th "	1916	.. 50-60
8th "	1916	.. 68-1	3rd March	1917	.. 51-0
12th "	1917	.. 67-1	21st February	1918	.. 51-40
15th "	1918	.. 69-12	26th "	1919	.. 50-4
2nd "	1919	.. 66-8	18th "	1920	.. 50-9
8th September	1920	.. 66-9	19th "	1921	.. 50-9
28th July	1921	.. 66-4	34th March	1922	.. 51-05
10th August	1922	.. 66-00	14th "	1923	.. 50-8
21st July	1923	.. 66-15	16th February	1924	.. 50-50
29th August	1924	.. 68-82	3th March	1925	.. 50-9
8th September	1925	.. 68-52	9th February	1926	.. 5-2
15th August	1926	.. 18-5	27th "	1927	.. 2-10
17th September	1927	.. 18-70	16th "	1928	.. 2-2
22nd August	1928	.. 20-0			

N. B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926— -48-51 with reference to P. W. D. datum.
Zero of the gauge at Dacca water-works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926—0-00 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

P. C. Roy, Executive Engineer,
Khulna Division.

Khulna, the 2nd February 1929.



The Calcutta Gazette

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Report on the Cotton Crops of Bengal, 1928-29.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1926-27, the area under the cotton crops in Bengal has represented some 0·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.)

There are two crops—early and late. The “early” crop is chiefly grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in the Tripura State, and to a small extent also in other districts. The “late” crop is grown in Bankura and Midnapore.

Character of the Season.—Since the publication of the third forecast in December last, the outturn of the early crop is reported to have been reduced in the important district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in the Tripura State owing to excessive rain before plucking time in October.

A fairly satisfactory outturn is expected for the late crop.

Area sown.—The total area sown with early cotton is returned at 77,396 acres (revised), and that with late at 1,403 acres (revised), against 76,863 acres and 903 acres, respectively, in the corresponding forecast of last year.

Outturn.—The outturn of the early crop is estimated at 17,446 bales (revised) and the late crop at 379 bales (revised), against 19,784 bales and 125 bales, respectively, in the corresponding forecast of last year.

J. C. Roy,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Revised to 5th February 1929.

APPENDIX.

Final Report on the Cotton Crops of Bengal, 1928-29.

District.	Area (in acres).						Yield (in bales) of 400 lbs. each.						Date at which the harvesting of the crop was begun this year.		
	Of current year's crop (1928-29).	Of previous year's crop (1927-28).	Average of preceding—		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or is less than (-) area in—		Of current year's crop in column 2.	Of previous year's crop in column 3.	Average of preceding—		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+) or is less than (-) yield in—				
			5 yrs.	10 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.			5 yrs.	10 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
BENGAL DIV.			5 yrs.	10 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.			5 yrs.	10 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.			
Bankura—															
Early	1,200	900	880	715	+33	+45	+68	576	390	315	298	+60	+82	+104	End of October.
Late	600	100	540	950	+500	-8	-87	298	35	201	527	+798	+16	-70	
Midnapore—															
Early	325	325	485	748		-53	-68	20	20	20	41		-21	-51	November
Late	800	800	740	800		+8	+83	90	90	84	67		+7	+68	Not yet commenced.
Wymondingh—															
Early	4,100	4,300	3,186	1,459	-6	+31	+147	1,281	1,844	504	481	-5	+42	+166	January
Late															
COMILLAS.															
Chittagong Hill Tracts—															
Early	52,000	52,000	51,500	49,900		+1	+4	12,480	15,000	13,777	18,488	-17	-34	-52	Middle of October.
Late															
Tripura State—															
Early	19,704	19,811	17,805	17,328	+2	+14	+12	8,087	8,054	2,432	2,548	+1	+27	+21	Middle of October.
Late															
Total—															
Early	77,389	76,833	78,256	70,616	+1	+6	+10	17,444	19,778	22,453	21,941	-12	-22	-21	
Late	1,400	900	1,390	1,550	+58	+1	-10	378	125	346	574	+202	+10	-84	
Total for other Bengal districts which started cultivation since 1916—															
Early	(b) 7	(a) 27						(b) 2	(a) 6						Beginning of November.
Late	(b) 3	(b) 8						(b) 1	(b) 15						Beginning of January.
GRAND TOTAL—															
Early	77,395	76,853						17,446	19,784						
Late	1,403	903						379	126						

(a) Nadia, Birbhum and Noakhali.

(b) For Nadia.

(1) The condition of the crop was good. The date of harvesting was normal. The increase in area and outturn under cotton is due to revision of estimates after enquiry.

(2) The weather and general condition of the crop were fair. The date of harvesting was normal. The increase in area and outturn under the crops is due to revision of estimates.

(3) The weather and general condition of the crop were fair. The date of harvesting was normal.

(4) The weather and general condition of the crop were bad for a period before plucking time. The date of harvesting was normal.

(5) The decrease in outturn is due to unfavourable weather conditions. The date of harvesting was normal.

(6) The weather and condition of the crops were fair. The date of harvesting was normal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FOREST
ADMINISTRATION IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST MARCH 1928.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Revenue Department.

Forests.

CALCUTTA, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1929.

RESOLUTION—No. 1732 For.

READ—

The Annual Progress Report on the Forest Administration in the Presidency of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1928.

READ ALSO—

The reports of the previous three years and the Government Resolutions thereon.

Mr. E. O. Shebbeare was Conservator of Forests, Bengal, till the 15th November 1927. From the 16th November 1927, i.e., from the date of the division of the Bengal Forest Department into two circles, to the end of the year, he was in charge of the Northern Circle and Mr. J. Homfray of the Southern Circle.

The foreword to the report indicates the main problems which are before the department. The revenue from forests continues to increase. The difference between revenue and expenditure which in 1883-84 was only Rs. 3-60 lakhs rose in 1926-27 to Rs. 14-10 lakhs and in the year under report amounted to Rs. 16-47 lakhs. Considering that the total expenditure includes both capital and revenue expenditure, the financial results are very satisfactory. Increase in expenditure has always resulted in substantial increase in revenue; and with this fact in view the officers of the Department from time to time suggest schemes involving fresh expenditure. Several paragraphs of the report referring to such schemes betray a certain impatience on the part of the officers of the Forest Department, of the delays which occur in providing funds for necessary and profitable schemes. Government recognize the zeal of the officers of the Department but have had occasion to remark that a certain amount of avoidable delay and unnecessary misunderstanding has arisen owing to the unfamiliarity of the Department with the Financial Rules of Government. It is necessary for the Forest Department to adhere scrupulously to the financial rules framed under rule 37 (g) of the Devolution Rules. Provided they do so, the Department may rest assured that Government will consider their schemes for the necessary conservancy and profitable development of the State forests with the greatest sympathy.

2. The reorganisation of the administration of the Sundarbans Forest Division is the most pressing improvement under the consideration of Government.

The proposal about the formation of a Silvicultural Division is also under consideration.

The scheme for the re-adjustment of boundaries between reserved forests and Government estate forests in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Divisions involving release of some forest land for cultivation and transfer of certain areas of khas forests to the Forest Department is an important improvement. The scheme was started by the Department before its financial aspect as a whole had been considered and before it had gone into the

budget through the schedules of new expenditure. Steps are now being taken to regularize the position.

3. **Area.**—The area of reserved forest increased by 4 square miles to 5,303 square miles. The area of protected forest diminished by 1,630 acres in the Dacca-Mymensingh Division due to its reservation. There was no change in the area of unclassified forests. Including the unclassified and other forests, the total area under the control of the Forest Department thus practically remained unchanged.

4. The average cost of demarcation of boundaries of khas forests in Chittagong Division decreased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15 per mile.

Orders approving the final boundary between the Cinchona and Forest Departments in the district of Darjeeling were issued after the close of the year.

5. **Working plans.**—The revised working plans for the Jalpaiguri and Buxa Divisions were under compilation and the revision of the Kurseong working plan was in progress. The period for revision of the Sundarbans working plan has been extended.

The full programme of regeneration could not be carried out but 2,435 acres were taken up during the year, against 1,994 and 1,511 acres in the two previous years. Some striking figures are given which demonstrate the value to the State of the new plantations which are being laid down under the present system of artificial regeneration. Five square miles of *sâl* (*shorea robusta*) against 15 prescribed in the working plans have been raised artificially. The crop on this comparatively small area will be worth about Rs. 224 lakhs on maturity. The total outlay on this area, including the cost of formation and upkeep of the area, with compound interest, will be recovered from the sale of thinnings long before the crop matures.

6. **Natural calamities.**—A cyclone passed through the Rangarh Sitakund and South Sitakund Ranges in the Chittagong Division in April 1927 and caused considerable damage to the forest buildings. The Tista, Mechi and Hasimara rivers caused some damage this year also. The Basra is showing a tendency to alter its course. The river Sankos has returned to its old bed. The silting up of rivers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is taking a serious turn.

In the Kalimpong Division the planting up of landslips was taken up.

7. **Utilisation.**—The band mill which was started at Siliguri in April 1926, was employed on the conversion of sal and did good work. The largest demand for sawn timber was from the Eastern Bengal and other Railways.

8. **Khedda.**—Departmental khedda operations in the Buxa Division resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,048 against Rs. 2,319 in the previous year. Departmental khedda operations in the Chittagong Hill Tracts resulted in the capture of 32 elephants, of which 4 died, 1 escaped, 1 was shot and 5 were released. The profits of these operations amounted to Rs. 14,400.

9. **Outturn, revenue and expenditure.**—The steady increase in outturn and revenue was maintained. The revenue increased from Rs. 31,23,842 in 1926-27 to Rs. 33,49,479 in 1927-28. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,02,455 in 1927-28 against Rs. 17,34,759 in 1926-27. The expenditure included little over Rs. 9 lakhs on conservancy, maintenance and regeneration and the balance of about Rs. 8 lakhs on establishment.

The amount spent on construction and repairs of roads and bridges, was less than that in the previous year. The important new works carried on during the year were the conversion of a portion of the Sukia-Manibhanjang and Rambh-Lalkuti bridle paths in the Darjeeling Division into cart roads. Seven bridges commenced in 1926-27 in the Buxa Division were completed during the year and one new bridge was constructed.

The amount spent on construction of buildings was slightly less than that in the previous year. The most important building constructed was the Divisional Forest office at Darjeeling. The amount spent on upkeep of existing buildings was, however, a little more than that of the previous year.

10. **General.**—The total value of sales of forest produce during the year was about Rs. 50,000 more than that in the previous year. The value of forest produce given away free of royalty was Rs. 49,193 against Rs. 47,600 in 1926-27. The free grants included timber granted for repairs to and construction of public institutions in the Sundarbans Forest Division, for the relief of the people affected by the cyclone in the Chittagong Division and for use by the Buddhist students of the Rangamati High School. A small experiment directed to the problem of afforestation in the district of Bankura was carried on last year.

Rupees 2,440 were paid as rewards for killing tigers. Only one person was killed by a tiger during the year against an average of 13 during the previous five years.

The thanks of the Governor in Council are due to Messrs. Shebbeare and Houtfray for their successful administration of the Forest Circles. His Excellency in Council also notices with pleasure the record of good work done by other officers of the Department referred to in the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

ORDERED also that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Conservators of Forests, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. C. V. PHILPOT,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing the approximate volume of traffic and the tollage on canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of December 1928 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1928-29.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	1,989	19,879	10,060	11,550	2,444	30,895
Hijili Tidal Canal	590	38,942	1,059	2,023	1,000	61,127
Total	2,579	58,821	11,700	13,573	3,444	92,022
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ..	51,509	317,648	26,362	276,966	38,337	2,35,756
Tolly's Nala	22,228	210,283	14,500	267,871	8,348	73,649
Madaripur Bil Route	31,225	1,146,344	Nil	14,597	11,063	2,80,574
Total	104,962	1,674,275	40,862	599,434	57,548	5,89,979
Magrahat Channels	7,903	46,490	..	2,823	3,144	30,750
Orissa Coast Canal	1,598	23,691	..	..	1,262	19,042
GRAND TOTAL	114,461	1,744,465	40,862	602,257	61,954	6,29,871

Canals.	1927-28.					
	Weight of cargo.		Rafts.		Tollage.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Tons.	Tons.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Major Works.</i>						
Midnapore Canal	1,466	24,354	3,650	21,679	2,007	38,245
Hijili Tidal Canal	1,128	20,855	..	1,578	1,702	32,226
Total	2,594	45,209	3,650	23,457	3,709	70,471
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ..	44,421	313,311	17,224	125,009	33,712	2,28,098
Tolly's Nala	18,637	191,555	22,244	127,764	6,714	66,269
Madaripur Bil Route	44,900	686,888	1,316	14,518	23,901	2,47,844
Total	107,958	1,391,754	40,783	327,291	64,327	5,42,211
Magrahat Channels	5,495	41,273	..	3,001	2,829	13,313
Orissa Coast Canal	1,442	13,293	..	..	1,219	13,197
GRAND TOTAL	114,895	1,446,320	40,783	330,292	68,375	5,78,821

Canal.	November 1928.			
	Tollage, 1928-29.		Tollage, 1927-28.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bunderbans Steamer Route ..	6,724	49,196	7,290	43,352

D. N. SEN GUPTA,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer
to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 6th February 1929.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Irrigation operations for the official year 1928-29.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of December 1928.

Area leased for irrigation up to end of December, 1928.																	
Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge, C.ft.	Average discharge in month, C.ft.	Discharge utilized, C.ft.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month, Acres.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year, Acres.	Details of area leased.					Rainfall, 1928-29.		Rainfall, 1927-28.		
								Long term leases, Acres.	Season leases.				Grand Total, Acres.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.	During month, Inches.	Up to end of month, Inches.
									Barli, Acres.	Magazine, Acres.	Hot weather, Acres.	Total, Acres.					
S.W. Circle.	Midnapore Howrah	Midnapore	1,411	62	..	83,548	70,261	59,760	5,044	..	..	..	..	5,044	0-00	63,794	52-14
		Panskura	522	..	..	376	5,236	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-00	1,036	45-34
		Tidal reaches, Ranges I and II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-00	..	47-18
		Total Midnapore Canal	..	..	..	83,926	75,497	59,796	5,044	..	..	..	..	5,044	..	..	..
	Total of the corresponding period last year	..	..	..	..	..	67,761	8,105	..	..	..	..	8,105	..	..	..
	Burdwan and Hooghly.	Eden Canal	1,000	..	..	21,203	23,137	19,597	*736	180	■	..	..	947	0-00	20,944	40-06
		Total of the corresponding period last year	..	..	..	..	..	30,696	11,068	147	33	298	..	2,146	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	85,129	98,634	79,783	5,780	180	31	..	5,991	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	..	..	..	..	..	86,656	9,833	147	33	298	..	10,311	..	98,967	..

* Including 410 acres for single watering.
† Of which 540 acres are double watering.D. N. SEN GUPTA,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 6th February 1929.

Vital statistics of towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd February 1929.

District.	No.	Town.	Population under registration according to Census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.														Total of all causes.			Total of corresponding week of the previous year.					
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-births).	Still-born number registered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Enteric fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Typhoid.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including accidents.	Deaths from old-births.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	724,248	355,016	1,077,264	403	81	19	8	..	19	6	1	..	..	47	41	76	18	2	207	331	508	539	393	290	453	
Burdwan	2	Asansol Mining Settlement.	176,614	152,539	329,353	210	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	24	21	..	..	21	..	10	108	108	182	74	70	150
Howrah	3	Howrah	138,472	90,929	165,501	92	7	10	..	..	6	2	..	..	92	11	1	22	..	..	83	68	124	92	76	169	
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,333	68,717	119,450	73	8	2	4	..	..	3	1	..	3	8	1	3	1	29	87	35	72	33	46	76		
24-Parganas	5	Shanigarh	46,723	19,896	65,609	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	7	6	8	14
	6	Titagarh	36,534	15,913	52,451	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	10	9	19

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1929.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 6th February 1929.

Summary.—During the week the rainfall was generally light and scattered. Ploughing of lands for autumn paddy and jute continues favourably. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane are proceeding. The standing crops are growing well. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in annas, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	0.46	5½	5½	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane is going on in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour ..	0.33	8	8	
	Barrackpore ..	0.31	5½	5½	
	Baraset ..	Nil	6	6	
	Basirhat ..	0.03	6	6	
2	NADIA ..	Nil	5½	6	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane is going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Kushtia ..	0.08	6½	6½	
	Meherpur ..	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chuadanga ..	0.15	5½	5½	
	Ranaghat ..	Nil	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7½	7½	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Murshidabad in Lalbagh.
	Lalbagh ..	Nil	7	7	
	Jangipur ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kandi ..	Nil	7½	7½	
4	JESSORE	0.09	7	7	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cultivation of lands has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ..	0.24	6	6	
	Magura ..	0.10	6½	6	
	Narail ..	Nil	6	6	
	Bongaon ..	0.39	6½	6½	
5	KHULNA ..	Nil	7	7	Effects of weather on crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export is going on.
	Satkhira ..	0.42	7	7½	
	Bagerhat ..	Nil	8	8	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in annas, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ..	0.58	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Threshing of <i>aman</i> paddy is going on. Condition of standing crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Anandol ..	0.42	6½	6½	
	Katwa ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kalna ..	0.68	6½	6½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	0.08	8½	8½	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat ..	Nil	7	7	
8	BANKURA ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable.
	Vishnupur ..	0.76	6½	7	
9	MIDNAPORE ..	0.65	7½	7½	Weather cloudy. Ploughing of lands has commenced in the Sadar circle. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Contai ..	0.02	7	8	
	Tamluk ..	0.30	7	7	
	Ghatal ..	0.32	5½	5½	
	Jhargram ..	0.94	6½	6½	
10	HOOGHLY ..	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of potatoes and sugarcane continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ..	0.31	5½	5½	
	Arambagh ..	0.67	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ..	0.80	5½	5½	Condition of <i>rabi</i> crops is good. Harvesting of sugarcane and potatoes is proceeding.
	Uluberia ..	0.53	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA).				
	Naogaon ..	Nil	7	7	
13	Nator ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	DINAJPUR ..	Nil	6	6	
	Thakurgaon ..	Nil	7	7	
	Balurghat ..	Nil	7½	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI ..	Nil	5½	5	Weather favourable. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ..	Nil	5½	5	
15	DARJEELING ..	0.34	4	5	Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Potatoes are being sown. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	0.41	5	5	
	Siliguri ..	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ..	0.06	5	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	BAHOUPUR ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Lands are in preparation for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	Nil	6	6	
	Kurigram ..	(n)	(n)	5	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	6	6	
17	BOGRA ..	Nil	7½	7½	Ploughing for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy continues.
18	PABNA ..	0.05	6½	6½	Weather cool. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ..	Nil	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ..	0.05	7½	7	Weather cool and partially cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of mustard seed has commenced in places. Preparation of lands for autumn paddy and jute is going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DAODA ..	Nil	7	7	Weather seasonable. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasila) (n). Condition of <i>boro</i> paddy and other <i>rabi</i> crops appears to be good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ..	(n)	(n)	6½	
	Narayanganj ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Munshiganj ..	Nil	6½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamulpur ..	Nil	6½	6½	
	Tangail ..	Nil	5½	5½	
	Netrokona ..	Nil	5½	5½	
	Risborganj ..	Nil	6½	6½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall:	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ..	0.08	6	6	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Ploughing operation for autumn crops is proceeding. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large import and export are reported.
	Goalundo (Rajbari).	0.10	5½	5½	
	Madaripur ..	0.07	7½	7½	
	Gopalganj (a)	0.11	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.08	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ..	Nil	6	6	
	Patuakhali ..	0.05	8½	8½	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola)	0.00	7½	7½	
25	CHITTAGONG ..	Nil	{ 6½ 6½*	{ 6½ 6½*	Weather very cold with occasional clouds. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Panga salt sells at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 12 seers per rupee at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ..	Nil	6	6	
26	TIPPERA (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Prospects of crops are fair.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chandpur ..	Nil	7	6½	
27	NOAKHALI ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	Nil	8	8	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0.20	9	10	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of betel crops continues. Cattle-disease exists in Sal room. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleaned cotton sells at Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per maund and jute at Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(a) The rainfall at Baridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Dacca, the 9th February 1929.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
1st February 1928.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1 Name of Division or Block.	2 Number of bales pressed.		3 Number of bales pressed.		4 Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1927 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency	727 or 729,2808 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,132	2,289	7,180	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal

Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1928, of the Sinking Funds established by the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta for the repayment of their debenture loans, required under section 103 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, V of 1911.

Particulars of the debenture loans.	Amount invested during the year 1927-28 under section 101 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.	Date of last investment.	Aggregate amount of the securities held by the Trustees.	Aggregate amount applied under section 102 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, in or towards repaying loans.	Aggregate amount already paid into the Sinking Fund.
	Rs. A. P.	1928.			Rs. A. P.
4 per cent. £350,000 loan of 1922-52.	1,51,811 9 10	12th October	£36,100 and Rs. 16,700	Nil	5,16,378 10 5
5½ per cent. £700,000 loan of 1923-53.	2,00,119 5 4	1st November	£64,800 and Rs. 25,200	Nil	9,32,794 6 2
6 per cent. Rs. 50,00,000 loan of 1925-55.	Rs. 9,763-1 were invested and securities of the face value of Rs. 1,47,000 were transferred by the Board.	6th November	Rs. 2,66,700	Nil	Cash— 9,846 4 0 Securities— 2,56,000 0 0

L. B. WARD,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

A. CASSELLS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Finance Department.

30th November 1928.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of January 1928.

Marts.	Paddy, local (best quality).			Paddy, local (common quality).			Rice, local (best quality).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 4 0
Burdwan ..	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	4 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)	..
Midnapore ..	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 8 0	6 12 0	5 12 0	7 0 0
Chittagong ..	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Dacca ..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	8 0 0
Pabna ..	(b)	4 4 0	4 0 0	(b)	3 3 0	3 12 0	(b)	7 12 0	9 0 0
Rangpur ..	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 11 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 4 0
Saraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sariahari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Rice, local (common quality).			Wheat.			Kala Dal.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	8 3 0	8 3 0	8 7 0	8 12 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0
Burdwan ..	5 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 4 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 2 0
Raniganj ..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	5 12 0	5 4 0	6 4 0	8 8 0	..	7 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
Chittagong ..	6 4 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca ..	6 12 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0
Pabna ..	(b)	7 8 0	7 4 0	(a)	(a)	5 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0
Rangpur ..	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	10 9 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 0 0
Saraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sariahari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Burma rice.

(b) New.

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of January 1929.

Marts.	Gram.			Arhar dal.			Linseed.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	5 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	7 8 0	8 0 0
Burdwan ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	7 5 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	(b)	(b)	8 0 0
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	7 4 0	7 0 0	6 4 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
Chittagong ..	5 4 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	10 0 0
Dacca ..	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0
Pabna ..	7 12 0	(a)	5 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Rangpur ..	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
Seraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sariahari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Marts.	Mustard.			Gur.			Cotton (unginned).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ..	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 5 0	9 4 0	31 8 0	32 0 0	34 0 0
Burdwan ..	7 8 0 to 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0 to 8 0 0	..	..	..
Raniganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore ..	7 12 0	10 0 0	10 8 0 to 9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	6 10 0	9 8 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	..	..	..
Dacca ..	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 5 0	10 0 0	..	..	..
Pabna ..	9 6 0	9 6 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	13 8 0	13 8 0	10 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	..	..	..
Seraiganj (Pabna)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sariahari (Mymensingh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Not available.

(b) Not in stock.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of January 1929.

Marts.	Jute.			Ghee.			Hide (Cow).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	13 12 0*	12 12 0*	11 8 0*	66 0 0	66 0 0	75 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	18 0 0
	12 12 0†	11 12 0†	10 0 0†	to	to	to	to	to	to
	11 8 0‡	10 4 0‡	8 8 0‡	68 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	17 0 0§	18 0 0§	23 0 0§
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raniganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seraiganj (Pabna)	11 2 0	9 12 0	7 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barisabari (My- mansingh)	10 8 0	9 8 0	7 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	to	to	to	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 0 0	12 0 0	10 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj (Dacca)	10 8 0	8 4 0	6 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	to	to	to	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Price of 1st four.

† Price of district four.

‡ Weighted average price.

§ Price per 20 lbs.

Marts.	Iron.			Salt.			Kerosine oil.*		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	(a) 7 0 0	(a) 7 0 0	(a) 5 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 6	2 9 6	Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 6 6	Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 6 6	Swan 4 13 6 Rising sun 6 3 6 Elephant 6 3 6
	to 14 0 0	to 14 0 0	to 16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan
Raniganj
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Seraiganj (Pabna)
Barisabari (Mymen- singh)
Narayanganj (Dacca)

(a) British mild steel per cwt.

* Per two tins.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the undermentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of January 1929.

Marts.	Mustard oil.			Firewood.			Coal (Bengal).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	21 0 0 to 22 8 0	22 0 0 to 23 0 0	23 8 0 to 24 0 0	(a)	(a)	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 7 0*	0 7 0*	0 7 0*
Burdwan
Raniganj	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0
Midnapore
Chittagong
Dacca
Pabna
Rangpur
Seraiganj (Pabna)
Serisabari (Mymensingh)
Narayanganj (Dacca)

(a) Not available.

* Soft coke.

DACCA, the 8th February 1929.

J. C. ROY, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the

Division.	District.	Number and Name.	Quantity per catta					
			Common rice.					
			Average.			Cheapest.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. OR.	S. OR.	S. OR.	S. OR.	S. OR.	S. OR.
Presidency.	24-Parganas	1 Chetla Hat	5 11	5 11	5 4	6 4	6 4	6 4
		2 Magra Hat	7 4	6 12	6 4	8 0	7 4	6 11
		3 Calcutta-Bellaghata ..	4 9	4 9	4 8	5 4	5 4	5 4
	Nadia ..	4 Gouri	6 6	6 6	4 11	6 12	6 12	5 12
		5 Ranaghat	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	5 8
	Murshidabad	6 Berhampore	(b)	(b)	5 0	(b)	(b)	5 6
		7 Kandi	7 12	7 12	5 4	8 0	8 0	5 8
		8 Jangipur	(b)	(b)	5 8	(b)	(b)	5 12
		9 Sadar	7 8	7 0	5 8	6 8	7 8	5 12
	Khulna ..	10 Bongaon	6 12	6 0	5 8	7 6	7 8	6 10
		11 Sadar	(b)	(b)	5 8	(b)	(b)	5 8
		12 Bagorhat	7 12	7 4	5 8	8 4	8 0	6 0
	Burdwan ..	13 Sadar	(b)	(b)	5 0	(b)	(b)	5 8
		14 Kalna	8 0	8 0	5 0	8 4	8 4	6 0
	Birbhum ..	15 Sadar	6 8	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	5 8
		16 Kalna	5 6	5 6	4 12	6 10	7 0	4 14
		17 Suri	(b)	(b)	5 0	(b)	(b)	5 12
	Bankura ..	18 Rampur Hat	(b)	(b)	5 12	(b)	(b)	6 8
		19 Sadar	6 8	7 0	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 0
		20 Viahnupur	(b)	(b)	5 8	(b)	(b)	6 8
Burdwan.	Midnapore ..	21 Sadar	6 8	7 4	5 8	7 0	8 0	6 8
		22 Sadar	(b)	(b)	5 0	(b)	(b)	6 4
	Hooghly ..	23 Oontal	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 0	8 0
		24 Sadar	6 0	6 0	5 6	6 8	6 8	5 12
	Howrah ..	25 Arambagh	6 14	6 0	6 6	7 4	6 12	6 12
		26 Sadar	5 0	5 8	5 8	6 4	6 8	6 0
	Rajshahi ..	27 Ulubaria	5 8	5 8	5 0	6 8	6 6	6 8
		28 Rampur-Bodla	6 12	6 12	5 4	7 4	7 4	5 10
	Dinajpur ..	29 Nator	6 6	6 6	5 4	6 12	6 12	5 10
		30 Dinajpur—Railway Bazar Hat.	4 13	4 13	4 13	6 0	6 0	5 11
Rajshahi.	Jalpaiguri ..	31 Jalpaiguri—Sadar ..	6 4	6 4	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 0

(a) Not available.

(b) New.

N.B.—The prices of Karkach and Liver...

Districts of Bengal for the second-half of January 1929.

In years of eighty tolas.

Khal dal (<i>Phascolus radiatus</i>).			Ashar dal or Thor Gadjan Tea (<i>Oryza indica</i>).			Salt.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
4 8	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	13 0
(a)	(a)	(a)	4 8	4 8	4 4	15 0	15 0	12 0*
4 11	4 11	5 0	4 11	4 11	5 0	10 8†	10 8†	13 5
4 0	4 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 1	13 0†	10 8†
5 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 4	11 7*	14 0	12 0†
5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	13 0*	■ 0
4 8	4 8	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 12	13 0*	15 0*	13 0*
4 0	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 8	4 8	14 0*	14 0*	14 0*
3 8	4 8	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 0	14 8	14 8	14 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 8*	14 8	14 0*
5 4	4 4	4 4	5 0	4 0	4 4	13 0	13 0*	13 0†
7 0	7 0	7 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	13 0*	13 0*	13 0†
4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	15 0*	12 0†
5 5	4 8	4 12	5 0	4 8	4 0	15 8	12 8†	12 8
5 8	6 0	5 8	4 12	4 8	4 8	15 0*	12 8	14 0*
5 4	5 4	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 8	16 0†	18 8
5 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	4 8	5 0	16 0†	16 0*	16 0*
6 0	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	16 0	15 0	14 10
6 4	4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	13 0*	13 0*	13 0*
4 8	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 8	4 8	14 0†	14 0†	13 0†
5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	4 4	5 0	14 0*	14 0*	13 0†
3 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	4 0	13 8	12 8*	12 8†
5 8	4 8	5 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	11 0†	13 0	11 0
5 0	5 0	5 0	4 4	4 0	4 0	12 12	13 0	15 0
6 0	6 0	6 6	4 0	4 0	4 5	13 0	14 0	13 0
4 7	4 7	4 14	4 8	4 8	4 4	12 0†	12 0†	12 0†
3 10	3 10	5 0	4 13	4 13	4 13	12 0†	12 0†	10 8†
4 4	4 4	4 12	4 4	4 4	4 12	11 0†	11 0†	11 0†

* Karkach.
Salt tally with each other in marks marked †.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, etc., in the

Division.	District.	Number and Marks.	Quantity per rupee					
			Common rice.					
			Average.			Cheapest.		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
			S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.
Rajshahi.	Dacca	29 Sadar	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 8	5 8	5 8
		30 Nilguri	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 12
	Rangpur	31 Sadar	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 0	6 0	4 14
		32 Nilphamari	6 0	6 0	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)
	Bogra	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		33 Bogra-Sadar	7 2	7 2	5 7	7 11	7 8	5 13
	Pabna	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		34 Sadar	6 3	5 4	5 0	6 10	5 12	5 4
		35 Sirajganj	5 8	5 8	4 12	6 4	6 4	5 0
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Dacca.	Makda	36 Sadar	7 0	7 0	5 8	7 8	7 8	5 12
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		37 Balia-Nawabganj	7 4	7 8	5 12	7 8	8 8	6 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	Dacca	38 Sadar	6 0	5 10	5 4	6 12	6 2	5 10
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		39 Mirkadim	6 12	6 12	5 4	7 4	7 4	5 8
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	Mymensingh	40 Naismabad	5 8	5 8	4 0	6 4	6 4	5 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Chittagong.	Faridpur	41 Netrakona	5 10	6 0	5 0	6 4	7 0	5 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		42 Sadar	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	5 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	Bakerganj	43 Rajbari	5 12	5 8	5 0	6 4	6 0	5 8
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		44 Barisal	8 12	7 8	5 8	7 8	8 8	6 0
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	Tippera	45 Pirojpur	8 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	6 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Chittagong.		46 Comilla	7 2	7 2	5 8	7 8	7 12	5 11
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		47 Chandpur	6 8	7 6	5 0	6 12	6 0	5 11
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
	Noakhali	48 Kallitara Hat	8 10	8 10	6 8	7 10	7 8	6 0
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Chittagong.	Chittagong	49 Feni Hat	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 4
		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
		50 Sadar	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	6 12
Chittagong Hill Tracts.		51 Cox's Bazar	6 0	5 8	5 8	(a)	(a)	(a)
		52 Rangamati	7 0	6 8	5 8	10 0	7 0	7 0

* Karkash. (a) Not available. (b) New
N.B.—The prices of Karkash and Liver

Dacca, the 8th February 1929.

Crops of Bengal for the second-half of January 1929.

of eighty tolas.

Kajal dal (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).			Arhar dal or Tur Cadjan Pea (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			Salt.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.
4 0	4 0	4 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
4 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0*	6 0*	4 0*
4 4	4 4	4 4	4 0	4 0	4 7	10 0	10 0	10 0
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0†	8 0†	8 0†
3 15	4 0	4 2	4 5	4 12	4 2	10 0†	10 0†	10 0†
4 8	4 8	5 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	12 0†	12 0†	12 0
4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 8†	12 8†	12 8†
6 8	6 4	7 0	3 8	4 0	5 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
6 0	5 8	6 8	5 8	5 0	5 4	13 8*	13 8*	11 0*
6 10	6 10	5 11	4 0	4 0	4 6	13 0†	13 0†	12 0*
(n)	(n)	(a)	(n)	(n)	(a)	13 0†	13 0†	13 0*
4 0	4 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	4 4	14 0†	14 0†	12 0†
5 8	5 8	6 8	4 8	4 0	4 4	13 0†	13 0†	11 4†
4 8	4 8	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0†	13 0†	12 12†
4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0*	12 0*	11 8*
5 0	5 0	5 8	4 12	4 12	4 4	12 0	12 0	12 8
5 12	5 12	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 4*	10 0*	10 0*
3 8	2 10	2 3	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 8†	10 8†	9 0†
(n)	(n)	(n)	4 0	4 4	4 0	12 0†	12 0†	11 0
5 4	5 0	6 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0†	13 0†	10 0*
7 0	7 0	7 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	12 0	12 0	12 8
4 5	4 8	6 8	4 10	4 10	4 8	13 0†	13 0†	13 5*
3 8	3 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 8	12 12	12 12	11 0†
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 10*	10 10*	10 10
						13 4	10 4	9 2
						11 0*		10 0*
						13 0	13 0	12 5
						13 0	13 0	11 4
						7 0*	7 0*	13 0
						13 0*	13 0*	13 0
						16 0	16 0	10 0*
						12 0	12 0	13 0
						8 0*	8 0*	12 0
						12 0	12 0	12 0
						5 8*	5 8*	5 0*

(n) Not reported.

Similarly with each other in marks marked †.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur-Basla
for the week ending the 2nd February 1929.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929:					
27th Jan. . .	7 A.M.	36.75	36.75	37.80	P. W. D. datum, 5.25 feet above Kidderpur old dock sill.
28th " . . .	7 "	36.80	36.80	37.85	B. M. on Rajshahi College step 64.73.
29th " . . .	7 "	36.75	36.75	37.85	Value of zero, 0.00 P. W. D.
30th " . . .	7 "	36.75	36.75	37.85	
31st " . . .	7 "	36.80	36.80	37.90	
1st Feb. . .	7 "	36.85	36.85	37.95	
2nd " . . .	7 "	36.90	36.90	38.05	

The previous year's highest water level—	
The previous year's lowest water level—	
Record highest water level—	
1957	10.0
1958	10.0
1959	10.0
1960	10.0
1961	10.0
1962	10.0
1963	10.0
1964	10.0
1965	10.0
1966	10.0
1967	10.0
1968	10.0
1969	10.0
1970	10.0
1971	10.0
1972	10.0
1973	10.0
1974	10.0
1975	10.0
1976	10.0
1977	10.0
1978	10.0
1979	10.0
1980	10.0
1981	10.0
1982	10.0
1983	10.0
1984	10.0
1985	10.0
1986	10.0
1987	10.0
1988	10.0
1989	10.0
1990	10.0
1991	10.0
1992	10.0
1993	10.0
1994	10.0
1995	10.0
1996	10.0
1997	10.0
1998	10.0
1999	10.0
2000	10.0
2001	10.0
2002	10.0
2003	10.0
2004	10.0
2005	10.0
2006	10.0
2007	10.0
2008	10.0
2009	10.0
2010	10.0
2011	10.0
2012	10.0
2013	10.0
2014	10.0
2015	10.0
2016	10.0
2017	10.0
2018	10.0
2019	10.0
2020	10.0
2021	10.0
2022	10.0
2023	10.0
2024	10.0
2025	10.0
2026	10.0
2027	10.0
2028	10.0
2029	10.0
2030	10.0
2031	10.0
2032	10.0
2033	10.0
2034	10.0
2035	10.0
2036	10.0
2037	10.0
2038	10.0
2039	10.0
2040	10.0
2041	10.0
2042	10.0
2043	10.0
2044	10.0
2045	10.0
2046	10.0
2047	10.0
2048	10.0
2049	10.0
2050	10.0
2051	10.0
2052	10.0
2053	10.0
2054	10.0
2055	10.0
2056	10.0
2057	10.0
2058	10.0
2059	10.0
2060	10.0
2061	10.0
2062	10.0
2063	10.0
2064	10.0
2065	10.0
2066	10.0
2067	10.0
2068	10.0
2069	10.0
2070	10.0
2071	10.0
2072	10.0
2073	10.0
2074	10.0
2075	10.0
2076	10.0
2077	10.0
2078	10.0
2079	10.0
2080	10.0
2081	10.0
2082	10.0
2083	10.0
2084	10.0
2085	10.0
2086	10.0
2087	10.0
2088	10.0
2089	10.0
2090	10.0
2091	10.0
2092	10.0
2093	10.0
2094	10.0
2095	10.0
2096	10.0
2097	10.0
2098	10.0
2099	10.0
2100	10.0

Old value.

P. W. D. datum.

The previous year's lowest water level			
Record highest water level	09-25	on 2-8-1879	64-44
Ditto	09-08	on 9-9-1885	64-27
Ditto	08-30	on 26-8-1890	63-47
Ditto	08-21	on 20-8-1908	63-40
Ditto		on 13-8-1922	61-70
Ditto		on 27-8-1923	61-05
Ditto		on 18-8-1924	61-35
Ditto		on 16-9-1925	61-45
Ditto		on 11-9-1926	60-15
Ditto		on 10-9-1927	58-75
Ditto		on 7-8-1928	59-20
Ditto		on 1929	
Record lowest water level			
	37-63	on 25-4-1884	32-82
Ditto	38-13	on 14/15-4-1885	33-32
Ditto	39-02	on 21/22-4-1897	34-21
Ditto	39-28	on 6/7-5-1908	34-47
Ditto		on 9-5-1922	34-70
Ditto		on 4-5-1923	35-80
Ditto		on 25-5-1924	35-95
Ditto		on 15-4-1925	35-00
Ditto		on 8-5-1926	35-20
Ditto		on 25-5-1927	34-95
Ditto		on 21-4-1928	35-15
Ditto		on 1929	

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

P. C. Bose, Subdivisional Officer.

I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPTON BOALIA, the 2nd February 1929.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Canges and Bahmaputra at
Golundo for the week ending the 2nd February 1929.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above m.s.n.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
27th Jan. . .	7 A.M.	7.9	7.9	7.0	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
28th " "	7 "	7.9	7.9	7.3	The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between Passenger Ghat and Chaudpur Ghat at Goalundo.
29th " "	7 "	8.0	8.0	7.4	The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.
30th " "	7 "	8.0	8.0	7.8	
31st " "	7 "	7.9	7.9	7.1	
1st Feb. . .	7 "	7.8	7.8	6.9	
2nd " "	7 "	7.7	7.7	6.7	

Highest recorded flood during previous year . . . 25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th August 1929.

26-7 on 24th and 25th and on 26th August 1926.
26-7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25-55 on 25th
September 1925, 26-75 on 28th August 1900,
25-86 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and
1st to 3rd September 1883.

Lowest recorded water level during previous year 8.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.

Lowest recorded water level during previous year	8.7 on 24th and 25th February
Previous recorded low water level	1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for Subdivisional Officer,

P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJESHI, the 4th February 1989.

Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water works on the river Buriganga for the week ending 2nd February 1929.

Date.	At highest water.		At lowest water.		Commencement of		Remarks.	
	Time.	Reading.	Time.	Reading.	Ebb tide.	Flood tide.		
1929.							At 7 A.M.	At 7 P.M.
27th Jan.	13.0	5.15	7.15	3.65	13.15	13.15	3.7	4.0
28th "	13.50	5.05	7.55	3.55	14.0	14.10	3.7	4.0
29th "	14.40	4.9	8.45	3.4	14.50	15.0	3.55	4.2
30th "	15.30	4.8	9.35	3.35	15.40	15.45	3.8	4.45
31st "	16.15	4.65	10.25	3.25	16.30	16.35	4.0	4.55
1st Feb.	17.0	4.5	11.10	3.1	17.15	17.20	4.0	4.55
2nd "			12.0	2.95		17.10	3.9	4.8

B. M. on settling tank 39.40 D.M.S.L. Zero is at O.M.S.L.

Notable high and low water levels of previous years.

Taken at high tide.			Taken at low tide.		
27th August	1908	70.5	23rd February	1907	51.08
5th September	1909	69.84	13th "	1908	51.08
10th August	1910	68.28	12th March	1912	51.08
1st "	1911	68.46	8th "	1914	50.80
12th "	1912	67.16	22nd February	1915	50.30
31st "	1915	69.7	15th "	1916	50.80
8th "	1916	68.1	3rd March	1917	51.0
12th "	1917	67.1	21st February	1918	50.40
13th "	1918	68.12	26th "	1919	50.4
2nd "	1919	66.8	18th "	1920	50.9
8th September	1920	68.9	19th "	1921	50.6
28th July	1921	68.4	8th March	1922	50.6
10th August	1922	68.00	14th "	1923	50.8
31st July	1923	66.15	16th February	1924	50.50
29th August	1924	68.82	5th March	1925	50.4
8th September	1925	68.52	9th February	1926	2.2
15th August	1926	19.6	27th "	1927	2.10
1st September	1927	18.70	46th "	1928	2.2
2nd August	1928	20.0			

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water Works prior to 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 with reference to P. W. D. datum.
Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water Works since 11 A.M. on 8th January 1926 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

ILLUSTRATION for Executive Engineer,

KHULNA, 8th February 1929.

Khalid Division.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

By-election to elect a councillor of the Calcutta Corporation for the Sukess Street (non-Muhammadian) constituency, Ward No. 4.

NOTICE.

In compliance with provisions of section 49 (2) of Act IV (B. C.) of 1923 and rule 15 (2) of the Rules made by the Local Government under section 30 (1, 2) of the said Act, it is hereby notified that Mr. Nalin Chandra Pal has been declared duly elected as a Councillor of the Corporation of Calcutta for the Sukess Street (non-Muhammadian) constituency, Ward No. 4.

J. C. MURKIN, Chief Executive Officer.

CENTRAL MUNICIPAL OFFICE, the 4th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of the public street to the east of premises No. 43, Shambhagar Street, connecting Telipara Lane with Balaram Ghosh Street in Ward No. 1, to a width of 16 feet.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEE, Chief Executive Officer.

The 6th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of the portion of Sris Chandra Chowdhury Lane lying between Prankrishna Mukherjee Road and Tanak Bose Lane in Ward No. 30, to a width of 25 feet.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEE, Chief Executive Officer.

The 6th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of Kalimuddi Lane in Ward 3, to a width of 24 feet for the portion of its length in front of premises No. 1, Kalimuddi Lane, and to a width of 25 feet for the remaining portion thereof.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEE, Chief Executive Officer.

The 6th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of a 20 feet projected public street connecting Balaram Day Street with Nanda Lal Mullick Lane, in Ward No. 6.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEE, Chief Executive Officer.

The 6th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of a 30 feet projected public street connecting Bayla Sankar Road with Bhukaldas Road (a continuation of Baylasarak Lane) in Ward No. 3.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEE, Chief Executive Officer.

The 9th February 1929.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1929.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Third and Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1928-29.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1928-27, the area under winter rice in Bengal has represented some 18·4 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.)

Character of the Season.—In the second forecast issued in December last, the weather was already reviewed as having been favourable for the crop. The period covered by this forecast is that of the harvest, during which conditions were also favourable for field operations.

Area.—According to the estimates returned by the District Officers, the total area under winter rice is 15,357,400 acres, as compared with 13,210,100 acres last year. The large increase in area is attributed to favourable weather at the time of transplantation.

Outturn.—From the summary of the district returns appended, it will be seen that Khulna, Bankura, Rajshahi and Rangpur report more than a normal crop (i.e., 108, 110, 117 and 105 per cent., respectively). Twelve districts report a normal crop of 100 per cent., ten districts a crop varying from 80 to 99 per cent. Only one district, viz., Nadia, reports a crop of 67 per cent.

As compared with the second forecast a better crop has been harvested in six districts, while in the district of Bakarganj only the crop has slightly deteriorated from the previous estimate. In the remaining districts there has been no change.

According to the above estimates, the provincial outturn works up to 89 per cent. as against 78 per cent. of the normal last year. In my opinion the same percentage outturn as estimated in the second forecast, viz., 105 was reaped for the province as a whole.

Accepting 105 per cent. as the provincial outturn, the gross yield of the crop, on the basis of a normal yield of 12½ maunds of clean grain per acre, is estimated at 7,404,500 tons this year as against 4,731,400 tons last year, or an increase of about 56 per cent.

DACCA, the 7th February 1929.

G. P. HECTOR,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal (offn.).

APPENDIX I.

Third and Final Report on the Winter Rice Crop of Bengal, 1928-29.

District.	Estimated area under winter rice.	Estimated area under winter rice.		Estimated out-turn as a percentage of the normal yield per unit of area.		Date by which the harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
24-Parganas.	840,000	806,900	869,000	75	100	November. Normal ..	The weather was favourable.
Malda	186,900	185,800	187,000	88	87	Middle of November. Normal.	The weather was fair. The outturn is below the normal owing to scanty rainfall at the sowing time and to some damage by insects in the Meherpur subdivision.
Murshidabad.	416,200	179,000	370,800	35	100	By the middle of November. Normal.	The increase in area as compared with last year is due to favourable weather at sowing time. The weather and its effects were good since the submission of the second forecast. High wind and drought for a very short time caused slight damage.
Jessore	486,800	275,200	429,700	55	80	November. Normal ..	The weather was fairly favourable on the whole. The outturn is below the normal owing to inefficient rain previously.
Khulna	905,300	604,200	620,000	68	108	Middle of November. Normal.	The increase in area as compared with the last year's estimate is due to timely rainfall. The weather was favourable.
Burdwan	915,700	431,900	711,300	38	100	Normal ..	The weather was favourable and its effects good.
Birbhum	604,700	487,200	560,000	50	92	Middle of November. Normal.	The weather and its effects were favourable.
Bankura	440,000	317,000	440,000	58	110	High lands—Middle of November. Lowland—End of November. Normal.	The weather and its effects were good.
Midnapore	1,537,100	1,293,200	1,320,500	76	82	November. Normal ..	The outturn is a little below normal owing to some damage in the Tamaluk subdivision by excessive rain.
Hooghly	232,800	185,500	229,400	70	97	End of November. Normal.	The weather and its effects were favourable.
Howrah	117,000	88,900	90,900	88	100	Early in December. Normal.	The weather was favourable and its effects beneficial.
Rajshahi	822,700	401,300	482,500	50	117	December. Normal ..	The weather and its effects were favourable.
Dinajpur	1,045,300	709,800	1,046,600	58	100	First week of December. Normal.	The weather and its effects were favourable.
Jalpaiguri	457,400	423,200	412,300	100	82	First week of December. Normal.	The weather was favourable.
Darjeeling	80,800	24,900	27,000	92	83	November	The weather and its effects were fairly favourable.
Rangpur	692,000	500,000	646,500	75	105	First week of December. Normal.	The weather was favourable.
Bogra	361,200	315,000	300,000	72	85	November and December. Normal.	The weather was favourable.
Pabna	464,300	400,000	425,500	75	100	Middle of November. Normal.	The increase in area is due to the fact that more winter rice was grown in the clear area of Sujannagar police station. The weather was favourable.
Malda	304,000	80,000	304,000	16	100	Middle of November. Early.	The weather was favourable and its effects good.
Dacca	672,400	649,800	684,500	87	90	November. Normal ..	The weather was favourable.
Mymensingh.	1,455,500	1,860,800	1,853,800	100	100	Latter part of November. Normal.	The weather was favourable and its effects good. Slight damage was done by heavy rain in October.
Barisal	759,800	697,200	705,400	87	100	Beginning of November. Normal.	The weather and its effects were favourable.
Bakerganj	1,200,000	1,380,000	1,365,000	92	98	November. Normal ..	The increase in area is due to more area being reclaimed and new chars brought under cultivation. The weather was on the whole favourable but for the fact that the crop was lodged. Insect pest also did some damage before harvesting owing to cloudy weather. Hence the outturn is a little below the normal.
Chittagong	418,400	399,000	442,800	92	100	November and December. Normal.	The weather and its effects on the crop were favourable throughout.
Tipperra	787,000	795,000	820,000	62	100	By the end of November. Normal.	The weather was favourable.
Naokhal	709,000	462,200	499,500	82	100	First week of November. Normal.	The weather was favourable.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	50,000	46,000	46,500	83	83	Second week of November. Early.	The weather and its effects on the crop were fair.
Total Bengal.	17,090,900	13,310,100	15,357,400	78	99*		

*Director's estimate is 105 per cent.

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APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of the estimated acreage and outturn of the winter rice crop of
Bengal, 1928-29.

Pro- vince.	Area (in acres).						Yield (in tons).							
	Of current year's crop (1928-29).	Of previous year's crop (1927-28).	Average of preceding—		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), area in—		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of preceding—		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or is less than (-), yield in—			
Column 3.	Column 4.	Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.	Column 9.	Column 10.	Column 11.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
			Pice years.	Ten years.		Pice years.	Ten years.		Pice years.	Ten years.		Pice years.	Ten years.	
Bengal.	17,357,400	13,210,100	14,304,200	15,508,800	+16	..	-1	7,404,500	4,731,400	6,301,100	6,366,900	+56	+18	+18

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall (in inches) in each district in
November and December 1928.

District.				November.		December.	
				Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
24 Parganas	..	..	..	0.82	0.01	0.21	Nil
Nadia	..	..	..	0.70	0.00	0.13	Nil
Murshidabad	..	..	..	0.59	0.03	0.10	Nil
Jessore	..	..	..	0.78	Nil	0.17	Nil
Khulna	..	..	..	0.88	0.02	0.14	Nil
Burdwan	..	..	..	0.72	0.00	0.10	0.00
Birbhum	..	..	..	0.49	0.02	0.08	Nil
Bankura	..	..	..	0.66	Nil	0.08	0.01
Midnapore	..	..	..	1.07	Nil	0.13	0.02
Hooghly	..	..	..	0.61	Nil	0.21	Nil
Howrah	..	..	..	0.64	Nil	0.19	Nil
Rajshahi	..	..	..	0.50	Nil	0.07	0.00
Dinaipur	..	..	..	0.22	0.08	0.06	Nil
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	0.47	0.65	0.20	0.22
Darjeeling	..	..	..	0.62	0.92	0.27	0.07
Rangpur	..	..	..	0.30	0.01	0.07	Nil
Bogra	..	..	..	0.49	Nil	0.07	Nil
Patna	..	..	..	0.49	Nil	0.13	Nil
Malda	..	..	..	0.42	Nil	0.07	Nil
Dacca	..	..	..	0.78	0.01	0.18	Nil
Mymensingh	..	..	..	0.64	0.04	0.10	Nil
Faridpur	..	..	..	0.73	0.02	0.22	Nil
Bakarganj	..	..	..	1.34	0.13	0.29	Nil
Chittagong	..	..	..	2.37	1.25	0.56	Nil
Tippura	..	..	..	0.96	0.08	0.20	Nil
Naakhali	..	..	..	1.56	0.41	0.37	Nil
Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	1.83	0.80	0.20	Nil

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Monthly Weather and Crop Report of Bengal for January 1929.

I. **Character of the Season.**—During the first sixteen days of the month the weather was dry, but since then heavy showers fell almost throughout the Presidency. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. **Progress of agricultural operations.**—Harvesting of winter paddy was completed; thrashing continued in full swing. Transplantation of summer paddy seedlings and cutting and pressing of sugarcane were proceeding favourably. Preparation of lands for jute and other autumn crops was facilitated by the recent showers.

III. **State of standing crops.**—The condition of standing spring crops was reported to be generally fair.

IV. **Prospects and probable outturn.**—The prospects of late spring crops improved by the rainfall in the latter part of the month. The outturn of sugarcane crop is estimated at 81 per cent. of the normal and a fairly satisfactory outturn of spring crops is anticipated.

V. **Damage to standing crops.**—The rainfall during the latter part of the month is reported to have caused slight damage to the standing *rabi* crops in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Bogra.

VI. **Condition of agricultural stock.**—The condition of live-stock was reported to be generally fair. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease were, however, reported from about five districts of the Presidency and from the Cooch Behar and Tripura States.

VII. **Failure of pasturage and fodder.**—The supply of fodder was reported to be generally sufficient throughout the Presidency.

VIII. **Prices of food-grains.**—During the second half of the month the price of common rice of the cheapest quality rose in three districts, fell in eight and remained stationary in the rest of the Presidency. The prices ranged from 5½ seers per rupee in the 24-Parganas to 10 seers per rupee in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

IX. **Condition of agricultural population.**—The condition of agricultural population was, on the whole, fair.

G. P. HECRON,

Director of Agriculture, Bengal (offg.).

Dacca, the 13th February 1929.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during January 1929.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of January.	Actual district rainfall for the month of January 1929.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of January.	Actual district rainfall for the month of January 1929.	Variation from the normal.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Presidency	24-Parganas ..	0.42	2.27	+1.85	Rajshahi- concid.	Rangpur ..	0.25	2.19	+1.94
	Nadia ..	0.28	2.60	+2.32		Bogra ..	0.28	1.09	+1.81
	Murshidabad ..	0.37	1.91	+1.54		Patna ..	0.19	1.62	+1.43
	Jessore ..	0.40	2.27	+1.87		Malda ..	0.41	2.35	+1.94
	Khulna ..	0.46	0.90	+0.45	Dacca	Dacca ..	0.31	1.85	+1.54
Burdwan	Burdwan ..	0.27	1.16	+0.89		Mymensingh ..	0.21	2.04	+1.83
	Birbhum ..	0.41	1.21	+0.80		Faridpur ..	0.29	1.60	+1.31
	Bankura ..	0.40	1.86	+1.46		Sakarganj ..	0.27	0.38	+0.11
	Midnapore ..	0.38	2.12	+1.74	Chittagong	Chittagong ..	0.21	0.91	+0.70
	Hooghly ..	0.37	2.27	+1.90		Tibpara ..	0.27	0.69	+0.58
Rajshahi	Howrah ..	0.42	2.05	+1.63		Noakhali ..	0.24	0.08	+0.16
	Rajshahi ..	0.41	1.81	+1.40		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	0.14	Nil	+0.14
	Dinaipur ..	0.28	2.18	+1.90		Cooch Behar ..	0.32	1.77	+1.45
	Jalpaiguri ..	0.44	1.71	+1.27		Tripura State	0.50	0.79	+0.29
	Darjeeling ..	0.55	1.51	+0.96					

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 13th February 1920.

Summary.—During the week there was practically no rainfall excepting light and scattered showers in some West Bengal districts. Preparatory tillage for jute and other autumn crops is progressing under favourable conditions. Cutting and pressing of sugarcane continue. The state and prospects of standing crops are reported to be generally fair. The average price of common rice for the province has fallen by about 0·33 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
1	24-PARAGANAS	0·19	5½	5½	Weather reasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane is going on in Baraset. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour ..	0·32	7½	8	
	Barrackpore ..	0·62	5½	5½	
	Baraset ..	1·20	6	6	
	Basirhat ..	1·30	6	6	
2	NADIA ..	0·15	(n)	5½	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Kushtia ..	Nil	(n)	6½	
	Meherpur ..	(n)	(n)	6½	
	Chuadanga ..	0·04	(n)	5½	
	Ranaghat ..	0·50	(n)	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	Nil	7½	7½	Weather reasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Cattle-disease is reported from thana Murshidabad. Fodder is sufficient.
	Lalbagh ..	Nil	7	7	
	Jangipur ..	(n)	(n)	7½	
	Kandi ..	(n)	(n)	7½	
4	JESSORE	Nil	7	7	Weather reasonable. Cultivation of lands continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ..	0·25	6	6	
	Magura ..	0·09	7	6½	
	Narail ..	0·45	6	6	
	Bongaon ..	0·17	6½	6½	
5	KHULNA ..	0·10	7	7	Effects of weather on crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Export is going on.
	Satkhira ..	0·75	7	7	
	Bagerhat ..	0·37	8	8	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
6	BURDWAN ..	0.59	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Threshing of <i>aman</i> paddy is almost finished. Condition of standing crops is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Asansol ..	0.32	6½	6½	
	Katwa ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Kalna ..	0.20	6½	6½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	0.15	8½	8½	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Rampurhat ..	0.55	7	7	
8	BANKURA ..	0.67	6½	6½	Weather (unusually wet and cool. Pressing of sugarcane continues.
	Vishnupur ..	Nil	7	6½	
9	MIDNAPORE ..	Nil	7	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Egra.
	Contai ..	Nil	7	7	
	Tamluk ..	0.02	7	7	
	Ghatai ..	0.12	5½	5½	
	Jhatgram ..	(n)	(n)	6½	
10	HOOCHLY ..	0.34	6½	6	Weather seasonable. There has been a slight damage to potatoes. Fodder is sufficient.
	Serampore ..	(n)	(n)	5½	
	Arachbagh ..	Nil	6½	6½	
11	HOWRAH ..	0.23	5½	5½	Harvesting of sugarcane is proceeding. Condition of <i>rabi</i> crops is good.
	Uluberia ..	0.75	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	(RAMPUR-BOALIA).				
	Naogaon ..	Nil	7	7	
	Nator ..	Nil	6½	6½	
13	DINAJPUR ..	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Effects of weather on agricultural operations are favourable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon ..	Nil	7	7	
	Balurghat ..	Nil	7½	7½	
14	JALPAIGURI ..	Nil	5½	5½	Weather favourable. Condition and prospects of standing crops are fair. No damage is reported.
	Alipur ..	Nil	5½	5½	
15	DARJEELING ..	Nil	4	4	Potatoes are growing. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ..	Nil	5	5	
	Siliguri ..	Nil	5	5	
	Kalimpong ..	Nil	5	5	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
16	RANGPUR ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Lands are under preparation for jute and <i>aus</i> paddy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ..	Nil	6	6	
	Kurigram ..	Nil	5	(n)	
	Gaibandha ..	Nil	6	6	
17	BOGRA ..	Nil	7½	7½	Ploughing for <i>aus</i> paddy and jute continues.
18	PARNA ..	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Sirajganj ..	Nil	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	Nil	6½	6½	Weather seasonable. Cultivation of lands for autumn paddy and jute and harvesting of mustard seed are going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
21	DAOGA ..	Nil	6½	7	Weather seasonable but a little hot. Rainfall at North Sadar (Kapasnia) Nil. Condition and growth of <i>rabi</i> crops is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Manikganj ..	Nil	6½	(n)	
	Narayanganj ..	Nil	7½	7½	
	Munshiganj ..	Nil	6½	6½	
22	MYMENSINGH	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are normal. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ..	Nil	6½	6½	
	Tangail ..	Nil	5½	5½	
	Netrokona ..	Nil	5½	5½	
	Kishorganj ..	Nil	6½	6½	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	Price of common rice, in seers, per rupee.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ..	Nil	6	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Ploughing operation for autumn crops is progressing. Fodder and water are sufficient. No large import and export are reported.
	Goalundo (Raj-hari).	Nil	6	5½	
	Madaripur ..	0.47	7½	7½	
	Gopalganj (a)	Nil	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.04	8½	6	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ..	0.20	6	6	
	Patuakhali ..	0.40	8½	8½	
	Dakshin Sha-hazpur (Bhola)	Nil	7½	7½	
25	CHITTAGONG ..	Nil	{ 8½ 6½*	{ 6½ 6½*	Weather cold at night but hot at day. Prospects of standing <i>rabi</i> crops are unsatisfactory for want of rain. Fodder and water are sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt sells at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar, and 12 seers per rupee at Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar ..	Nil	6	6	
26	TRIPURA (COMILLA).	Nil	6½	6½	Prospects of crops are favourable.
	Brahmanbaria	Nil	6½	6½	
	Chandpur ..	Nil	6½	7	
27	NOAKHALI ..	Nil	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ..	Nil	8	8	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Nil	8	9	Weather seasonable.
29	TRIPURA STATE	Nil	7	6½	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of <i>boro</i> crops continues. Cattle-disease exists in Sab-room. Fodder and water are sufficient. Cleaned cotton sells at Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per maund.

* Burma rice.

(a) Not reported.

(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is not shown here.

Dacca, the 16th February 1929.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 9th February 1929.

District.	No.	Towns.	Population under registration according to census of 1921.			Births registered.		Deaths registered.													Total of all causes.				Total of corresponding week of the previous year.							
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Number registered (excluding still-borns).	Still-born unregistered.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Malaria.	Bacterial fever.	Measles.	Relapsing fever.	Kala-azar.	Other fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Pneumonia.	Phthisis.	Other respiratory diseases.	Injuries including suicide.	Deaths from child-birth.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	734,248	348,016	1,077,204	450	34	23	7	19	7	1	..	..	8	33	25	4	5	68	26	132	13	1	254	339	339	605	..	..	..
Burdwan	2	Assam Midnapore and other towns.	170,314	152,539	322,853	103	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	12	1	8	..	1	56	80	39	60	..	..	..
Howrah	3	Howrah	128,472	64,528	196,801	103	8	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	18	7	..	..	4	25	3	1	41	87	78	165	..	..	..
Dacca	4	Dacca	67,338	62,117	119,450	75	5	3	5	..	1	3	..	..	6	7	6	2	..	10	2	6	8	3	27	44	20	74	..	..	..
24 Parganas	5	24 Parganas	41,723	19,898	65,809	27	..	2	1	7	1	3	..	1	11	7	8	15
	6	Tangra	26,639	15,913	82,451	11	13	2	12	8	9	17

CHAS. A. BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 16th February 1929.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PASCHIMOT.								
24-Parganas ..	Saugor Island (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diamond Harbour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Budge-Budge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Canning Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alipore (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barrackpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dum-Dum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia ..	Basirhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Qasaba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranaghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Krishnagar (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chuadanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	Meharpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kushtia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Haringhata ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Berhampore (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalbagh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Azimganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jangipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Akriganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	Patkabori ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kallyanganj (Jahanpur) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khargram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Talipore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	Narail ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhenida ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Magura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bongaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan.	Batkhira (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bagerhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khulna (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kaliganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nakipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palkachha (Baruli) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mollahat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	Moreiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ismailkati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Burdwan (Observatory) ..	0.03	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
	Katwa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Azansol (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mankar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bibhum	Mangalkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Royna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monteswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hotampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampurhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bibhum	Bolpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Murari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Labpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Labpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 21, 1929, 181

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..
..	0.40
..
..	0.68	..
..	0.06
..	0.80	..	..
..	0.02	..
..
..
..	0.04	..	..
..	0.14	..	0.04
..	1.10	..	..	..
..	1.55	0.26	1.15	0.60
..	0.10	..	..	1.60
..
..	0.04	..	..
..	0.45
..	0.25	..	..	0.77	0.17
..	0.09	..	..	0.25
..
..	0.16	..	0.07	0.17
..	0.23	..	..	..
..	0.39
..	0.04	..	0.11
..
..
..	0.37	..
..	0.50	..	..
..	0.12	0.13
..	0.10	..	..
..	0.28	..	..
..
..	0.07	..
..	0.05	..
..
..	0.35	..	..	..
..
..	0.60	..
..	0.52	..	..
..	0.34	0.32
..
..
..	0.01	..	0.08
..	0.40	..	0.02
..
..	0.60
..	0.20
..
..	0.03	..	..
..	0.06
..	0.07	0.04	..
..	0.24	..	1.44	0.10
..	0.29	..	..

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and District.	Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
PRESIDENCY— concd.								
24-Parganas ..	Saugor Island (Observatory) ..	..	0.95	0.40	..	..	..	..
	Diamond Harbour ..	..	0.74	..	..	..	..	..
	Budge-Budge ..	2.26	0.07	..	..	..	..	..
	Canning Town ..	..	5.35	2.40	..	..	..	..
	Alipore (Observatory) ..	0.65	0.92	0.18	..	..	..	..
	Barrackpore ..	0.33	0.56	0.04	..	..	..	..
	Dum-Dum ..	..	0.71	0.16	..	..	..	..
	Barasat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Basirhat ..	..	0.22	0.25	..	..	..	..
	Gosaba ..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia ..	Ranaghat ..	2.02	0.54	0.07	..	..	..	..
	Krishnagar (Observatory) ..	0.70	0.45	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandanga ..	0.39	1.15	..	..	..	..	..
	Meherpore ..	0.44	0.35	..	..	..	..	..
	Kushtia ..	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Haringhata ..	0.37	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	Kandi ..	0.07	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
	Borhampore (Observatory) ..	0.11	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalbagh ..	0.11	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Azinganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.44
	Jangipur ..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalgola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Akriganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.70
	Patkabari ..	0.45	0.22	..	..	..	..	..
	Dumkal ..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kallyangunj (Ishanpur) ..	0.14	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	Khargram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Talibpore ..	0.10	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore ..	Narail ..	1.32	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Jessore (Observatory) ..	1.24	0.44	0.08	..	..	..	..
	Jhenida ..	0.73	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
	Magura ..	0.20	0.20	0.05	..	..	..	..
	Bongaon ..	2.35	0.70	0.17	..	..	..	..
Khulna ..	Satkhira (Observatory) ..	0.05	0.12	0.43	..	..	..	..
	Bagerhat ..	..	..	0.37	..	..	..	..
	Khulna (Observatory) ..	0.14	0.07	0.30	..	..	..	..
	Kaliganj ..	..	..	1.04	..	..	..	..
	Nakipur ..	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.70	..
	Dumuria ..	0.10	0.35	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalaroa ..	0.10	1.12	0.13	..	..	..	..
	Paikgachha (Baruli) ..	0.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mollahat ..	0.31	0.03	0.27	..	..	..	..
	Morelganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Imaulkati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURDWAN.								
Burdwan ..	Kalna ..	0.28	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
	Burdwan (Observatory) ..	0.60	1.05	0.07	..	..	..	..
	Katwa ..	0.50	0.35	..	..	..	..	..
	Asansol (Observatory) ..	0.33	0.07	..	..	..	..	..
	Mankar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mangalkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Royna ..	0.25	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
	Monteswar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum ..	Suri ..	0.20	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Hatanpur ..	0.18	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
	Rampurhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bolpur ..	0.26	0.07	..	..	..	..	..
	Murari ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	..
	Lalpur ..	0.23	0.09	..	..	..	..	..

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.
..	0.98	..	..	3	0.9	2.33	0.30	0.98	2.33	0.57
..	0.03	..	..	1	1.0	0.80	0.55	0.74	0.80	0.73
..	..	..	0.03	2	0.8	2.78	0.47	2.28	2.76	0.68
..	..	..	..	2	0.7	7.75	0.39	5.35	7.75	0.47
..	..	..	0.02	2	0.7	1.17	0.34	0.92	1.17	0.54
..	..	..	..	3	0.9	1.61	0.39	0.68	1.61	0.70
..	..	..	0.33	3	0.8	1.25	0.46	0.71	1.25	0.84
..	..	..	..	1	1.0	0.80	0.52	0.80	0.80	0.71
..	..	..	0.03	2	0.8	0.52	0.40	0.25	0.52	0.64
..	..	..	0.07	1	(n)	0.47	(n)	0.40	0.47	(n)
..	..	..	..	2	0.7	2.63	0.40	2.02	2.63	0.58
..	..	..	..	2	0.9	1.19	0.44	0.70	1.19	0.53
..	0.01	0.03	..	3	0.8	1.76	0.39	1.15	1.76	0.52
..	0.80	..	0.09	4	0.9	2.29	0.38	1.10	2.28	0.50
..	..	..	0.08	5	0.8	5.88	0.32	1.75	5.38	0.46
..	..	..	0.23	4	0.2	2.39	0.09	1.60	2.38	0.25
..	..	..	..	Nil	0.9	0.15	0.39	0.07	0.15	0.51
0.17	0.09	..	..	2	0.9	0.41	0.25	0.17	0.41	0.47
0.43	0.11	..	..	4	0.7	1.18	0.33	0.48	1.18	0.43
..	..	..	..	4	0.7	1.03	0.42	0.77	1.63	0.51
0.85	..	..	..	4	0.9	1.85	0.47	0.85	1.35	0.58
0.80	..	..	..	2	1.0	0.60	0.47	0.80	0.80	0.56
..	..	..	..	1	1.0	1.10	0.42	0.70	1.10	0.48
..	0.12	..	..	3	0.7	1.02	0.22	0.45	1.02	0.29
0.11	0.15	..	..	4	0.9	0.95	0.33	0.39	0.95	0.47
0.41	..	..	..	4	0.7	0.75	0.31	0.41	0.75	0.44
..	0.50	..	..	3	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
..	..	..	..	Nil	(n)	1.05	(n)	0.60	1.05	(n)
..	..	..	0.01	2	1.0	1.72	0.51	1.22	1.72	0.68
..	..	..	..	3	0.9	2.27	0.38	1.24	2.27	0.58
..	..	..	..	4	0.9	1.48	0.40	0.73	1.48	0.54
..	..	..	..	3	0.8	0.86	0.37	0.30	0.86	0.51
..	..	..	..	4	0.7	3.59	0.35	2.36	3.59	0.59
..	..	..	0.02	2	0.9	0.69	0.40	0.43	0.69	0.59
..	0.02	..	0.03	1	0.8	0.37	0.49	0.27	0.37	0.66
..	..	..	..	2	1.0	0.61	0.48	0.30	0.61	0.59
0.16	..	..	..	2	0.7	1.20	0.59	1.04	1.20	0.70
..	0.10	..	..	3	0.6	1.30	0.27	2	1.30	0.38
0.15	..	..	..	4	0.7	0.95	0.45	0.35	0.95	0.67
..	..	..	..	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.46	Nil	Nil	0.59
..	..	..	..	4	1.1	1.95	0.45	1.12	1.85	0.50
..	..	..	..	2	1.0	1.53	0.57	0.81	1.53	0.71
..	..	..	..	3	0.8	0.95	0.30	0.24	0.95	0.49
..	..	..	..	1	0.9	0.32	0.60	0.32	0.32	0.68
..	..	..	..	..	0.9	..	0.45	..	..	0.59
..	..	..	0.55	3	0.8	1.11	0.39	0.63	1.11	0.54
..	..	..	..	2	0.8	1.86	0.36	1.05	1.86	0.51
..	0.39	..	..	4	0.9	1.64	0.40	0.50	1.64	0.52
0.10	..	0.40	1.00	2	1.1	0.52	0.43	0.33	0.52	0.67
..	..	..	0.33	2	1.1	1.40	0.48	1.00	1.40	0.56
..	..	..	..	2	0.3	0.93	0.07	0.60	0.93	0.08
..	..	..	..	3	0.0	0.65	0.01	0.25	0.65	0.17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	..	0.00
..	..	..	..	1	1.0	0.26	0.40	0.20	0.26	0.47
0.05	0.02	..	..	1	1.1	0.23	0.54	0.18	0.23	0.62
0.80	..	..	..	1	1.0	0.65	0.47	0.60	0.65	0.57
0.16	..	..	..	2	0.8	0.60	0.41	0.26	0.60	0.40
..	..	..	..	4	0.7	2.43	0.35	1.44	2.43	0.40
..	..	..	..	12	0.7	0.61	0.30	0.29	0.61	0.34

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BURDWAN—contd.								
Bankura	Bankura (Observatory)	..	0.27	..	..	..	..	..
	Vishnupur	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khatra	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indee	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kotalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Onda	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangajalghati	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Raipur	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	Bonamukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Taldanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saranga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arhara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barjora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simlapal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mejia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Siromanipur	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
	Palasdanga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chatna	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranibandh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Joypur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambikanagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jeirampur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	Contai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tamluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ghatal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kukrahati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amlagura	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panskura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dantan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chandrakona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pachet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhagwanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashiyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nayabasan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Silda (Belpahari)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kharegpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goaltore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narayanganj*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohanpur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jenka (Khejri)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nautigram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moyna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pingla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narajole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kolaghat (Dainan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balichak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jhargram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	Sersampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arambagh	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Chanditala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah	Howrah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharakha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ulubaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJSHAH.								
Boalia	Boalia (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naugao	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Menda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahadebpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chaugram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Joari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Badalgachi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 21, 1929. 185

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	0.04	..	..	..	0.35
..	0.02	1.23
..	0.05
..
..	0.03
..	0.18
..	0.25	0.80
..	0.80
..
..	0.64
..
..	0.18	0.01
..	0.10
..	0.17
..
..	1.86	0.01
..	0.10	..	0.03
..
..	0.67	0.97
..
..	0.23
..
..
..	0.61	..	..
..	0.34
..
..
..	0.06	..	..
..	0.80	..	..
..	1.40	..	..	..
..	0.02	..
..	0.85	..
..	0.13	0.23
..	0.90	..
..	0.58	..	1.34
..	0.02	..	..
..	0.18	..
..
..	0.40	..
..
..	0.00	0.01	0.04
..	0.22	0.15	0.05	..
..	2.04	0.18	..	0.20
..	0.10	1.63	9.47	..	0.10
..	1.25	..	..	..	..
..	0.74	0.34	0.05	0.02	..
..
..	1.50	0.20	..	..	0.15

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district.	Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
BURDWAN—contd.								
Bankura	Bankura (Observatory)	0.95	0.15	0.03	..	..	0.14	..
	Vishnupur	1.55	0.17	..	..	..	0.27	..
	Maliara	0.55	0.10	..	..	..	..	..
	Khatra	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..
	Indaa	0.78	0.85	0.01	..	..	..	..
	Kotalpur	1.78	0.53	0.08	..	..	..	..
	Onda	2.24	0.12	..	..	..	0.04	..
	Gangajalghati	0.89	0.05	..	..	..	0.05	..
	Raipur	..	0.86	0.07	..	..	..	..
	Sonamukhi	1.40	0.02	0.07	..	..	..	..
	Taidanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saranga	0.50	1.34	0.20	0.10	..	..	..
	Indpur	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arhara	..	0.60	0.08	..	0.57	..	..
	Barjora	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Simlapal	0.60	0.26	..	..	0.05	..	..
	Majia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Siromanipur	1.34	0.34	..	..	..	..	..
	Palaadanga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chatna	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.13	..
	Ranibandh	1.49	0.80	..	..	..	..	..
	Saltora	0.74	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
	Joypur	1.42	0.83	..	..	..	..	..
	Ambikanagar	1.54	0.39	..	..	..	..	..
	Jairampur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	Contai	..	1.73	..	..	..	..	..
	Tamluk	1.11	0.07	..	..	..	..	..
	Midnapore (Observatory)	..	1.20	0.02	..	..	..	..
	Ghatal	0.12	2.15	0.60	..	..	..	..
	Kukrahati	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
	Amlagura	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panskura	..	0.72	0.03	..	..	..	..
	Dantan	..	..	1.27	..	..	..	..
	Chandrasekara	0.60	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Pachet	..	1.83	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhagwanpur	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
	Kashiyar	..	1.60	0.08	..	..	..	..
	Nayabasan	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
	Silda (Belpahari)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kharagpur	1.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Goaltore	..	1.30	0.21	..	..	..	..
	Salboni	0.80	..	0.16	..	..	..	..
	Naryanganj*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ratanagar	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mohanpur*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jenka (Khajri)	1.50	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandigram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Moyna	1.18	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
	Pingla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narajole	4.20	..	..	..	0.20	..	..
	Kolaghat (Dainan)	..	0.66	0.24	..	..	..	..
	Balichak	0.04	0.90	0.13	..	..	..	..
	Jhargram	0.07	0.42	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	Serampore	..	0.65	0.05	..	..	..	..
	Hooghly	1.07	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
	Arambagh	0.45	0.82	0.10	..	..	..	..
	Chauditala	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah	Howrah	0.17	0.70	0.09	..	..	..	..
	Maharekha	1.45	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
	Ulubaria	0.06	2.05	0.12	..	..	..	..
	Amta ..	0.05	1.85	0.08	..	..	..	..
RAJSHAHI.								
Boalis	Boalis (Observatory)	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nator ..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naugaon	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
	Lalpur	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahadebpur	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	..
	Tanor ..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chaugram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Joari	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Badalgachi	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.25

* Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.
..	0.29	..	0.03	5	1.2	1.86	0.51	0.95	1.87	0.59
..	..	0.01	0.07	4	1.0	2.45	0.37	1.55	2.45	0.50
..	0.33	..	..	3	1.1	0.98	0.47	0.55	0.98	0.55
..	0.03	..	0.04	3	1.1	1.75	0.44	1.23	1.75	0.61
..	3	1.0	1.73	0.38	0.85	1.73	0.46
..	3	0.7	2.47	0.35	1.78	2.47	0.45
..	3	1.0	2.47	0.31	2.24	2.47	0.39
..	3	1.1	1.10	0.43	0.69	1.15	0.51
..	0.25	..	..	3	1.0	1.18	0.48	0.86	1.16	0.63
..	0.13	..	..	3	1.0	1.62	0.42	1.40	1.62	0.52
..	0.65	3	0.7	1.70	0.33	0.80	..	0.33
..	4	1.2	2.14	0.40	1.34	..	0.40
0.05	0.60	3	1.2	1.48	0.30	0.60	1.49	0.30
..	0.17	..	0.70	3	(n)	2.12	(n)	0.70	2.68	(n)
..	0.20	..	1.00	3	(n)	2.06	(n)	1.00	2.06	(n)
..	..	0.30	0.50	5	(n)	2.35	(n)	0.84	2.35	(n)
..	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
..	2	(n)	1.72	(n)	1.34	1.72	(n)
..	3	(n)	..	(n)	..	..	(n)
..	3	(n)	0.63	(n)	0.30	0.63	(n)
..	3	(n)	0.29	(n)	0.49	2.29	(n)
..	3	(n)	1.01	(n)	0.74	1.01	(n)
..	3	(n)	2.35	(n)	1.42	2.35	(n)
..	0.03	..	0.11	4	(n)	2.24	(n)	1.54	2.24	(n)
..
..	2.44	..	0.02	2	0.8	4.19	0.46	2.44	4.19	0.69
..	0.01	1	0.8	1.19	0.39	1.11	1.19	0.57
..	2	1.1	2.92	0.55	1.66	2.92	0.77
..	4	0.8	2.97	0.38	2.15	2.97	0.55
..	1	0.8	0.92	0.49	0.92	0.92	0.57
..	0.04	4	0.9	2.52	0.41	0.97	2.52	0.57
..	0.24	2	0.0	1.86	0.49	0.72	1.86	0.66
..	..	0.07	..	2	1.2	1.58	0.47	1.27	1.58	0.60
..	3	0.2	2.83	0.21	2.00	2.83	0.65
..	..	0.31	0.42	3	0.3	2.56	0.27	1.83	2.56	0.32
..	1	0.8	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.41
..	1	0.4	1.58	0.28	1.58	1.58	0.34
..	0.20	..	..	2	0.7	2.70	0.47	2.50	2.70	0.80
..	1.1	..	0.89	..	..	0.49
..	0.36	3	(n)	2.65	(n)	1.68	2.65	(n)
..	2	0.9	1.51	0.28	1.30	1.51	0.46
..	0.37	4	0.4	1.67	0.02	0.80	1.67	0.23
..	1.1	..	0.65	..	..	0.86
1.65	..	0.01	1.08	3	0.5	4.84	0.33	2.10	4.84	0.26
..	0.8	..	0.29	..	..	0.30
..	1.50	..	0.05	2	0.9	3.18	0.21	1.50	3.13	0.27
0.50	0.50	2	0.7	1.00	0.34	0.50	1.00	0.27
0.05	0.25	2	9.5	1.62	0.11	1.12	1.62	0.13
..	0.90	2	0.5	1.70	0.17	0.90	1.70	0.18
..	3	0.5	5.80	0.19	4.20	5.80	0.24
..	0.02	2	(n)	1.14	(n)	0.86	1.14	(n)
..	3	(n)	1.72	(n)	0.90	1.72	(n)
..	3	(n)	0.85	(n)	0.42	0.85	(n)
..
..	0.02	2	0.9	1.71	0.58	0.69	1.71	0.58
..	0.31	5	0.9	3.69	0.34	1.34	3.69	0.61
..	3	0.9	1.42	0.40	0.62	1.42	0.55
..	2	(n)	1.10	(n)	0.92	1.10	(n)
..
..	2	0.8	0.96	0.40	0.70	0.96	0.59
..	2	0.8	1.65	0.44	1.45	1.65	0.63
..	0.08	2	0.8	2.31	0.42	2.08	2.31	0.57
..	2	1.1	2.18	0.41	1.65	2.18	0.65
..
1.05	2	0.8	1.43	0.35	1.05	1.44	0.41
0.52	0.17	..	..	4	0.8	1.18	0.47	0.52	1.18	0.55
0.20	3	0.8	2.50	0.36	2.04	2.50	0.44
..	3	0.8	0.90	0.32	0.50	0.90	0.42
0.35	3	0.9	2.45	0.43	1.93	2.45	0.45
..	3	0.9	1.50	0.39	1.25	1.50	0.48
0.63	3	0.7	1.82	0.58	0.74	1.82	0.68
..	Nil	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
..	1	(n)	0.20	(n)	0.20	0.20	(n)
..	4	(n)	2.15	(n)	1.15	2.15	(n)

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and district.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJSHAH—conold.								
Dinajpur	Nithpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gangarampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Churamon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Raiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinajpur (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balughat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thakurgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Setabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Birganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Parbatipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Patnitola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alipur Duam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Falakata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Debiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buxa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalchini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kumargram*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	Siliguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalimpong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mongpoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pedong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Galbandha)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangpur (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pirganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kuriganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gobindganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ulipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sunderganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Saidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nowkhilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panchsibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Khetla*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adamdighi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dubchanchia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabna	Shazadpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sirajganj (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Iwardi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	Malda (Observatory)	..	0.12	..	..	..	..	..
	Chanchal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gazol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sibganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gomastapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca.								
Dacca	Munshiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Narayanganj (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Naraindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manikganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Joydebpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kapasia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 21, 1929. 189

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1928.

6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	1.20	..	..	..	0.40
..	0.85	1.62	..	..	..
..	0.75	..	..	..
..	0.70	0.04	..	..
..	0.49	..	..	..
..	0.65	..	..	..
..	0.75	..	..	..
..	0.80	..	..	..
..	0.27	0.25	..	..	0.21
..	0.68	..	..	..	..
..	1.78	0.15	..	..
..	0.45	0.05	..	..
..	0.28	0.25	..	..
..	0.85	..	0.30	..
..	0.31	0.19	3.05	..	..	..
..	0.08	0.16	0.10	..	..
..	0.20	0.08	..	..
..	0.03	0.24	0.16	..	..
..	0.13	0.14	0.18	..	..
..	0.02	0.02	0.22	..	..
..	0.35	0.08	..	..
..	0.26	0.06	0.36	..	..
..	1.43	0.14	..	..
..	0.85	..	..	..
..	2.80	..	..	..	..
..	0.88	0.06	..	..
..	0.75	..	..	..
..	0.80	..	..	..
..	0.61	..	..	..
..	0.74	0.24	..	..	..
..	0.70	..	..	..
..	2.09	..	..	..
..	0.14	..	..	..
..	2.06	0.22	..	..
..	0.45	..	..	..
..	2.82	0.48	..	..
..	0.60	..	..	0.20
..	0.01	0.56	0.21	1.00
..	0.61	0.25	..	..
..	0.21	..	..	..
..	1.30	0.03	..	..
..	2.39	0.06	..	..
..	2.00	0.20	..	..
..	0.39	0.08	0.03
..	0.90	1.25	0.20	..	..
..
..	0.12	..
..	0.42	..	..
..	0.20	..	..
..	0.03	0.61	..
..	0.42	..	..
..	0.63	..	..
..	1.38	0.01	..	0.27
..	0.44	0.75	0.85	1.10

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENDAL

Division and district.	Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
RAJSHAH—consolid.								
Dinajpur	Nithpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	0.20	..	..
	Gangarampur	..	0.14	..	..	..	..	0.27
	Churamon	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	0.55
	Raiganj	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
	Dinajpur (Observatory)	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	0.10
	Balurghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.53
	Thakurgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
	Sotahganj	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	0.40
	Raraganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
	Atwari	..	..	..	..	1.10	..	1.05
	Birganj	..	..	..	..	0.23	..	0.25
	Parbatipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Patnitola	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15
	Alipur Duars	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	0.02
	Falakata	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.03
	Dobiganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.25
	Buxa	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	0.71
	Kalchini	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.02
	Kumargram*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	Siliguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Darjeeling (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.27
	Kalimpong	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.16
	Mongpoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.13
	Kurseong	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
	Pedong	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.22
Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Gaibandha)	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	0.14
	Rangpur (Observatory)	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	0.06
	Pirganj	0.50	..	..	..	0.37	..	0.26
	Kuriganj	0.20	0.42	..	..	..	..	0.12
	Gobindganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ulipur	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sunderganj	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.14
	Saidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12
Bogra	Sherpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nawkhilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bogra (Observatory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panchbibi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30
	Khetlal*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adamdighi	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.41
Pabna	Dubchanchia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Shazadpur	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	Pabna	0.01	0.72	..	..	..	..	..
	Sirajganj (Observatory)	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	Iswardi	0.22	0.18	..	..	..	..	..
	Malda (Observatory)	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	0.37
	Onanchal	0.01	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.22
	Gasol	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.55
Dacca	Sibganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
	Gomastapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.39
	Nawabganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.57
	Muhahiganj	0.02	0.43	0.09	..	..	..	..
	Dacca	0.27	0.24	0.03	..	..	..	..
	Nawabganj	0.90	0.54	0.08	..	..	..	..
Dacca	Narayanganj (Observatory)	0.29	0.48	0.21	..	..	..	..
	Narsingdi	0.05	0.57	..	..	..	..	..
	Manikganj	0.91	0.55	..	..	..	..	..
	Joydehpur	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
	Kapasia	0.11	0.31	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 21 1929. 191

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.
..	3	0.7	..	0.82	..	1.80	0.62
..	4	0.4	1.80	0.15	1.20	2.40	0.15
0.25	2	0.7	2.40	0.25	1.62	1.48	0.40
0.02	4	0.7	1.48	0.35	0.85	1.48	0.44
0.90	4	0.7	2.75	0.35	0.80	2.78	0.48
1.10	4	0.8	2.61	0.32	1.10	2.61	0.38
0.59	3	0.8	1.61	0.36	0.59	1.61	0.44
1.18	3	0.6	2.08	0.80	1.18	2.08	0.38
1.20	4	0.4	2.55	0.14	1.20	2.55	0.20
0.66	3	0.5	2.02	0.18	0.66	2.02	0.19
..	4	0.4	2.87	0.14	1.10	2.87	0.18
..	4	0.4	2.09	0.17	0.95	2.09	0.24
1.40	1	0.4	1.40	0.10	1.40	1.40	0.18
0.15	4	(n)	2.46	(n)	1.78	2.46	(n)
..	3	0.7	1.75	0.30	1.10	1.75	0.41
1.10	4	0.7	2.02	0.21	0.92	2.02	0.45
0.92	2	0.8	1.07	0.28	0.74	1.07	0.39
0.74	3	0.7	2.95	0.35	1.85	..	0.40
1.85	3	0.3	1.37	1.00	0.71	1.95	1.81
0.03	0.01	..	..	3	1.1	1.10	0.34	0.49	1.83	0.49
0.68	0.8	..	0.40	..	..	0.62
..	3	1.0	1.73	0.28	1.25	1.73	0.48
0.20	1.25	..	..	4	1.3	1.70	0.55	1.00	1.70	0.79
1.00	5	1.2	1.32	0.57	0.69	1.74	0.84
0.68	1	1.2	1.28	0.54	0.53	1.29	0.65
0.83	3	1.7	1.36	0.67	0.81	1.36	0.82
0.81	0.01	..	..	4	1.8	1.65	0.65	0.74	1.65	1.09
0.74	5	0.8	2.38	0.32	1.43	2.38	0.41
..	3	0.9	2.45	0.34	1.16	2.45	0.38
0.34	4	0.4	3.93	0.14	2.80	3.93	0.34
1.16	5	0.7	2.70	0.56	0.68	3.70	0.46
1.21	0.01	..	..	2	0.6	1.30	0.20	0.75	1.30	0.26
0.55	3	0.8	1.88	0.35	1.11	1.88	0.43
0.17	1.11	..	..	3	0.8	1.58	0.24	0.80	1.58	0.30
0.80	4	0.8	1.62	0.21	0.74	1.52	0.28
1.09	3	0.3	1.91	0.07	1.09	1.91	0.12
..	2	0.7	2.71	0.40	2.09	2.71	0.52
0.62	2	0.8	0.40	0.38	0.28	0.40	0.49
0.26	4	0.9	3.48	0.28	2.86	3.48	0.45
0.19	0.11	..	..	3	0.7	1.38	0.22	0.61	1.38	0.41
0.61	0.5	..	0.15	..	..	0.15
..	1	(n)	0.41	(n)	0.41	0.41	(n)
..	3	(n)	3.50	(n)	2.82	3.50	(n)
0.32	2	0.2	0.85	0.8	0.80	0.85	0.21
..	..	0.19	..	5	0.7	3.30	0.32	1.00	3.30	0.43
0.19	0.15	..	..	3	0.2	1.70	0.32	0.81	1.70	0.43
..	3	0.2	0.61	0.05	0.22	0.61	0.28
..	3	0.9	2.61	0.65	1.20	2.61	0.60
0.78	4	0.9	3.41	0.43	2.39	3.41	0.48
0.53	4	0.7	3.75	0.35	2.00	3.75	0.40
1.09	2	0.9	0.87	0.58	0.50	0.97	0.60
..	3	0.0	1.87	0.23	1.25	1.87	0.33
..	3	1.0	1.47	0.25	0.90	1.47	0.45
..	3	1.0	1.26	0.46	0.62	1.26	0.67
..	..	0.08	..	3	0.3	1.08	0.34	0.42	1.08	0.51
..	3	0.3	1.83	0.17	0.90	1.83	0.38
..	1	0.9	1.62	0.30	0.61	1.62	0.49
..	2	0.7	1.04	0.18	0.57	1.04	0.45
..	3	0.9	2.09	0.39	0.91	2.09	0.54
..	0.01	..	..	3	0.8	2.30	0.38	1.28	2.30	0.49
..	3	0.5	3.57	0.30	1.10	3.57	0.44

(n) Not ascertained.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DAKSHIN-BANGAL.								
Mymensingh ..	Kishorganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atia (Tangail) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sariaabari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jamalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Notrokona ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pingua ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Durgapur* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sherpur (Town)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dewanganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur ..	Nalitabari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madaripur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rajbari (Goalundo) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Haridaspur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Takorhat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pauga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Baliskandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	Bhusna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Palong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Patuakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barguna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pirojpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barisal (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gournadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	Bhola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Daulatkhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bauphal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cox's Bazar (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippah ..	Kutubdia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Satkania* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodala* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mirsarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Comilla (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	Chandpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahmanbaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranchandrapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nasirnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Daudkandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kasba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laksmi* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Noakhali (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Harishpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhagalnaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hatiya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lakhmipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangamati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill Tippera ..	Bandarban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahalehari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manikseri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dighinala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mainmulh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kaptai* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panchhari* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar ..	Nakhyongchhari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agartala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dinhata ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cooch Behar (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mickliganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar ..	Mathabhang ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fulbaria (Tufanganj) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1928:

[illegible]

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN BENGAL

Division and District.	Station.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Dacca—contd.								
Mymensingh	Kishoreganj ..	0.03	0.59	..	..	..	..	..
	Atia (Tangail) ..	0.42	0.14	..	..	..	..	..
	Barisalbari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mymensingh (Observatory) ..	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..
	Jamalpur ..	..	0.09	..	..	..	..	..
	Netrokona ..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pingna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Durgapur* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sherpur (Town)* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dewanganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	Nalitabari ..	0.08	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
	Madaripur ..	0.21	..	0.16	..	..	..	..
	Faridpur (Observatory) ..	0.30	0.44	0.04	..	..	..	..
	Rajbari (Gosalmdo) ..	0.17	0.33	..	..	..	..	..
	Haridaspur ..	0.08	0.22	..	..	..	..	..
	Takarhat ..	0.02	0.16	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhanga ..	0.38	0.10	0.17	..	..	..	..
	Pangsa ..	0.45	0.37	..	..	..	..	..
	Balrakandi ..	0.17	0.87	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhusna ..	1.90	..	0.28	..	..	..	..
Bakerganj	Palong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Petuaekhali ..	..	..	0.08	..	..	..	..
	Barguna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prozpur ..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..
	Barisal (Observatory) ..	0.03	..	0.06	..	..	..	0.20
	Gaurnadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhoia ..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..
	Daulatkhan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Banphal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong.								
Chittagong	Cox's Bazar (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittagong (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kutubdia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Satkania* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodala* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippere	Mirsarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Comilla (Observatory) ..	0.32	..	0.50	..	..	..	..
	Chandpur ..	0.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Brahmanbaria ..	..	0.52	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramchandrapur ..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nasirnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Daudkandi ..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.04
	Kasba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	Laksam* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Noakhali (Observatory) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feni ..	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Harishpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ranganj ..	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhagalnaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong Tracts.	Hatiya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lakshmipur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rangamati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bandarban ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Barkal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mahachhari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramgarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maniksoni ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dighinala ..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill/Tippere	Mahmukh ..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kaptai* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Panchhari* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nakhyongohari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Agartala ..	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cooch Behar	Dihala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08
	Cooch Behar (Observatory) ..	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	0.05
	Mickliganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06
	Mathabhanga ..	..	0.32	..	..	..	..	0.08
	Fulbaria (Tufanganj) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

Dacca, the 13th February 1922.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 21, 1929. 195

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1929.

28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Excess rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.	Normal rainfall from 1st December 1928 to 31st January 1929.
0.02	3	1.0	3.28	0.53	1.85	3.28	0.72
0.41	5	0.3	1.31	0.38	0.42	1.31	0.49
0.09	0.11	..	..	2	0.3	2.34	0.17	2.93	3.28	0.43
0.18	0.10	..	..	3	0.8	2.92	0.33	1.79	2.92	0.40
0.13	0.08	..	..	4	0.8	1.80	0.37	1.08	1.80	0.50
0.22	3	0.7	2.97	0.29	1.89	2.97	0.41
..	2	0.3	3.50	0.09	3.28	3.50	0.14
..	0.8	..	0.35	..	..	0.39
..	0.8	..	0.25	..	..	0.39
0.60	2	0.7	0.98	0.28	0.75	0.98	0.31
..	3	0.5	2.25	0.28	1.00	2.25	0.30
..	3	0.8	0.70	0.46	0.34	0.70	0.62
..	3	0.9	0.99	0.45	0.44	0.99	0.57
..	..	0.15	0.10	6	1.0	2.12	0.39	0.98	2.12	0.51
..	2	0.9	1.48	0.27	1.16	1.48	0.49
..	0.07	2	0.6	1.20	0.21	0.91	1.20	0.49
..	2	0.2	0.65	0.16	0.38	0.65	0.32
..	..	0.27	..	6	0.5	2.03	0.20	0.45	2.03	0.42
..	3	0.5	1.47	0.24	0.87	1.47	0.37
..	2	0.7	2.18	0.36	1.90	2.18	0.38
..	3	0.6	3.22	0.30	1.52	3.22	0.66
..	Nil	0.9	0.08	0.54	0.09	0.08	0.96
..	0.10	..	..	1	0.3	0.10	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.49
..	1	0.9	0.78	0.53	0.78	0.78	0.76
..	1	0.7	0.58	0.41	0.49	0.58	0.80
..	..	1.20	0.15	3	0.7	1.38	0.23	1.30	1.38	0.88
..	1	0.8	0.10	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.66
..	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.24	Nil	Nil	0.49
..	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.41	Nil	Nil	0.80
..	Nil	0.2	Nil	0.06	Nil	Nil	0.72
..	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.28	Nil	Nil	0.93
..	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.34	Nil	Nil	0.86
..	0.4	..	0.22	..	..	0.60
..	0.4	..	0.28	..	..	0.88
..	0.02	Nil	0.4	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.56
..	3	1.0	0.95	0.41	0.60	0.95	0.73
..	2	0.8	2.60	0.41	1.88	2.60	0.66
..	3	1.0	1.82	0.49	0.70	1.82	0.72
..	0.11	..	..	3	0.6	0.73	0.23	0.37	0.73	0.33
..	2	0.7	0.95	0.34	0.63	0.95	0.80
..	Nil	0.7	0.12	0.36	0.05	0.12	0.47
..	Nil	0.6	0.09	0.24	0.04	0.09	0.46
..	0.7	..	0.44	..	..	0.68
..	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.33	Nil	Nil	0.76
..	1	0.7	0.18	0.33	Nil	0.18	0.85
..	0.01	Nil	0.6	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.70
..	2	0.7	0.32	0.25	0.22	0.32	0.47
..	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	0.52
..	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.54
..	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	0.41
..	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.32	Nil	Nil	0.48
..	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.19	Nil	Nil	0.63
..	Nil	0.4	Nil	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.79
..	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil	0.09
..	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.03	Nil	Nil	0.12
..	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.09	Nil	Nil	0.09
..	1	(n)	Nil	(n)	Nil	Nil	(n)
..	1	(n)	1.45	(n)	1.40	1.45	(n)
..	(n)	0.30	(n)	0.30	0.30	(n)
..	(n)	..	(n)	..	..	(n)
..	(n)	..	(n)	..	..	(n)
..	(n)	..	(n)	..	..	(n)
..	(n)	..	(n)	..	..	(n)
..	0.25	3	0.9	0.79	0.39	0.30	0.79	0.69
1.14	0.10	..	..	3	1.0	1.88	0.42	1.14	1.88	0.61
1.00	4	0.7	1.91	0.81	1.00	1.91	0.40
1.00	0.02	..	..	2	0.6	1.55	0.28	1.00	1.55	0.40
0.94	3	0.8	1.61	0.28	0.94	1.61	0.36
1.20	2	0.7	1.70	0.29	1.20	1.70	0.44

(n) Not ascertained.

J. C. Roy, for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the river Ganges at Rampur Boalia
for the week ending the 9th February 1929.**

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero of gauge.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above P. W. D. datum on the same date last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
3rd February ..	7 A.M.	36.90	36.90	38.20	P. W. D. datum 6.25 feet above Kidderpore Old Dock sill. B. M. on Rajshahi College steps 64.73. Value of zero = 8.00. P. W. D.
4th "	"	36.93	36.95	38.35	
5th "	"	36.96	36.95	38.35	
6th "	"	37.00	37.00	38.25	
7th "	"	37.10	37.10	38.25	
8th "	"	37.20	37.20	38.15	
9th "	"	37.20	37.20	38.05	

The previous year's highest water-level—			Old value.	P. W. D. datum.
Do.	lowest	"		
Record	highest	"	69.25 on 2nd August 1879	64.44
Do.	do.	"	68.08 on 9th September 1885	64.27
Do.	do.	"	68.30 on 25th August 1890 ..	63.47
Do.	do.	"	68.21 on 29th August 1906 ..	63.40
Do.	do.	"	on 13th August 1922 ..	61.70
Do.	do.	"	on 27th August 1923 ..	61.08
Do.	do.	"	on 18th August 1924 ..	61.35
Do.	do.	"	on 16th September 1925	61.44
Do.	do.	"	on 11th September 1926	60.15
Do.	do.	"	on 10th September 1927	58.75
Do.	do.	"	on 7th August 1928 ..	59.20
Do.	do.	"	on 1929	
Do.	lowest	"	27.43 on 25th April 1884 ..	32.82
Do.	do.	"	38.13 on 14th-15th April 1889	33.31
Do.	do.	"	39.02 on 21st-22nd April 1897	34.21
Do.	do.	"	39.28 on 6th-7th May 1908 ..	34.47
Do.	do.	"	on 9th May 1922 ..	34.76
Do.	do.	"	on 4th May 1923 ..	35.80
Do.	do.	"	on 25th May 1924 ..	35.95
Do.	do.	"	on 15th April 1925 ..	35.80
Do.	do.	"	on 8th May 1926 ..	35.20
Do.	do.	"	on 25th May 1927 ..	34.95
Do.	do.	"	on 21st April 1928 ..	36.15
Do.	do.	"	on 1929	

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1887.

P. C. Bose, Subdivisional Officer,
I. D., Rajshahi.

RAMPUR BOALIA, the 9th February 1929.

**Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at
Goalundo for the week ending the 9th February 1929.**

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
3rd February ..	7 A.M.	7.6	7.8	7.1	Zero is placed at mean sea level. The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat at Goalundo.
4th "	"	7.5	7.5	7.2	
5th "	"	7.2	7.2	7.2	
6th "	"	7.0	7.0	7.2	
7th "	"	7.2	7.2	7.2	
8th "	"	7.3	7.3	7.1	
9th "	"	7.4	7.4	7.0	

Highest recorded flood during previous year	..	25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 25th September 1928.
Previous highest recorded flood	..	26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25.55 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906 and 25.68 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1889 and 1st to 3rd September 1885.
Lowest recorded water level during previous year	..	6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.
Previous recorded low water level	..	1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for Subdivisional Officer,
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 11th February 1929.

FORM C—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending
8th February 1929.

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

Name of Division or Block.	Number of bales pressed.		Number of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since 1st September 1928 (the date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	
The Bengal Presidency ..	505 or 497,4785 bales of 400 lbs. each.	1,006	2,744	2,180	All districts in the Presidency.

R. P. ADAMS,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of a 20 feet road extending Dwarka Nath Ghose Lane to meet Moyerpore Road at its junction with Joynuddy Mistry Lane and modified the existing alignment of a portion of Dwarka Nath Ghose Lane in Ward No. 23.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

The 12th February 1929.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that the Corporation of Calcutta, under powers vested in them in this behalf, have, by a resolution dated the 23rd January 1929, prescribed the alignment of a 25 feet projected public street connecting Paddapukur Square with Paddapukur West Lane in Ward No. 25.

A copy of the plan prepared in this behalf may be seen in the office of the Surveyor and Valuer of the Corporation any day during office hours on payment of usual fees.

J. C. MUKERJEA, Chief Executive Officer.

The 12th February 1929.



The Calcutta Gazette

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Statement of weekly gauge readings on the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Gosulunda for the week ending the 16th February 1929.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date of last year.	Remarks.
1929.					
10th Feb. ..	7 A.M.	7.4	7.4	7.1	Zero is placed at mean sea-level. The bench mark for this gauge is marked on a pucca base between Passenger Ghat and Chandpur Ghat at Gosulunda. The gauge reading commenced from 3rd October 1909.
11th " ..	7 "	7.5	7.5	7.1	
12th " ..	7 "	7.6	7.6	7.1	
13th " ..	7 "	7.6	7.6	7.0	
14th " ..	7 "	7.6	7.6	6.9	
15th " ..	7 "	7.5	7.5	6.8	
16th " ..	7 "	7.3	7.3		

Highest recorded flood during previous year .. 25.7 on 20th to 23rd and on 26th August 1928.
 Previous highest recorded flood .. 26.7 on 23rd and 24th August 1914, 25.55 on 15th September 1925, 25.75 on 28th August 1906, 25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August 1899 and 1st to 3rd September 1893.
 Lowest recorded water level during previous year .. 6.7 on 2nd and 3rd February 1928.
 Previous recorded low water level .. 1.0 on 8th February 1914.

A. M. PAUL, for Subdivisional Officer,
P. W. D., Faridpur.

RAJBARI, the 18th February 1929.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY
(EXCEPT CALCUTTA) DURING 1927-28.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Local Self-Government Department.

CALCUTTA, THE 19TH FEBRUARY
1929.

RESOLUTION No. 641M.

Minister-in-charge: The Hon'ble Raja Bhupendra
Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur.

READ—

Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of municipalities in the Bengal Presidency (except Calcutta) during 1927-28.

Number of municipalities.—A new municipality was created at Gouripur in the district of Mymensingh; the total number of municipalities in Bengal thus became 116. As, however, the new municipality was not empowered to levy taxes during the year the statements of income and expenditure appended deal with statistics for 115 municipalities.

The boundaries of the Kishoreganj Municipality were revised by the exclusion of areas which were more rural than urban. There were also slight alterations in the boundaries of two other municipalities, viz., Krishnagar and Basirhat.

2. Elections.—The elective system was in force in all but three municipalities, viz., Bhatpara, Garulia and Titagarh. General elections were held in 59 municipalities. In most municipalities the elections were hotly contested. In the small town of Ramjibanpur 90 per cent. of the voters in one ward attended the polling station and in Burdwan the contest was so keen in one ward that out of 277 voters only 18 did not turn out to vote. These contests do not necessarily indicate a sense of civic responsibility; in too many instances far greater keenness is shown in securing the honour of being a municipal commissioner than in performing the duties attached to that office. Civil suits continue to hamper municipal administration. In two wards of the South Suburban and in one ward of the Ranaghat Municipality elections could not be held owing to injunctions issued by the civil court. Civil suits were also instituted or were pending during the year in four other

municipalities, viz., Champdany, Khulna, Chittagong and Dinajpur. The number of such suits and the time taken to dispose of them are strong arguments for the establishment of special tribunals with powers of final decision of election disputes. The Bengal Municipal Bill, which was thrown out by the Legislative Council in 1925, contains provisions for setting up such tribunals. The Minister for Local Self-Government recently consulted the Local Self-Government Standing Committee about re-introduction of the Bill. It has been decided to re-introduce it if there is any chance of the Bill becoming law during the lifetime of the present Legislative Council.

The number of commissioners of the Jalpaiguri Municipality was increased from 15 to 18.

3. Meetings.—Out of 2,447 meetings held during the year, 151 proved abortive for want of a quorum and 199 were adjourned, against 152 and 223, respectively, in the previous year.

Attendance was poorest in Joynagar, Hooghly-Chinsura and Baduria, where 8 out of 13, 36 out of 69 and 13 out of 27 meetings, respectively, proved abortive. At Narayanganj nearly half, and at Budge Budge and Baraipur more than one third, of the meetings held were unsuccessful. Hooghly-Chinsura held the largest number of meetings, viz., 69; then comes Bansheria with 49, Comilla with 43 and Kalna with 41. On the other hand, the commissioners of Dainhat, Ramjibanpur, Baidyabati, Kotrung, Gobardanga, Debbhatta and Murshidabad failed to meet once a month. Mr. Cook, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, suggests two possible explanations for this failure "Either that there is almost complete lack of interest in things municipal or that one faction is so strong that the minority party does not think it worth while attending."

The attendance of commissioners in Garulia was cent. per cent., next come Kanchrapara and Champdany with more than 80 per cent. while it was very poor at Baduria, viz., 16·6 per cent.

4. Number of rate-payers.—The total number of rate-payers rose from 324,017 to 326,172; the percentage to total population being 16 against 16·11 in the

previous year. The increase was shared by all the divisions except Burdwan where the number declined from 107,651 to 106,485. The Commissioner of the Division finds no satisfactory explanation for this but observes that revision of the voting list is said sometimes to be fraught with danger to the party not in power and that this may be a factor in the fall. As in the previous year, the percentage was highest in Kumarkhali (40·7) and lowest in Titagarh (3·2)—a mill town with a large coolly population. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of rate-payers in Kishoreganj and Rajbari due to the exclusion of certain areas from the municipal limits. Other towns in which rates are paid by less than one-tenth of the population are the hill stations of Darjeeling and Kurseong and the several riparian mill municipalities, such as Naihati, Bhatpara, Garulia, Kamarhati, Champdany and Narayanganj, which are towns with a large floating population of factory operatives who pay no rates themselves.

5. **Assessment and taxation.**—The average incidence of taxation for the Province as a whole was Rs. 3·4 against Rs. 3·3·9. It was highest in the hill municipality of Darjeeling (Rs. 10·12·3). Next come Kurseong (Rs. 9·9·7), Howrah (Rs. 8·13·6) and Chittagong (Rs. 5·6·2). In 10 other towns, viz., Burdwan, Hooghly-Chinsura, Uttarpara, South Dum-Dum, Krishnagar, Berhampore, Dacca, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Bogra, the ratio was above Rs. 4. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division observes in this connection that it is doubtful if the rate-payers of Hooghly-Chinsura and Uttarpara got value for their money. No explanation has been furnished for the comparatively high incidence in the town of Bogra. It may be due to the revision of assessment on Government holdings, which has increased the municipal income by more than Rs. 2,000 per annum. On the other hand, the incidence was as low as 7 annas in Bazitpur and Debbhatta and in 19 other municipalities it ranged from 8 annas to one rupee. Generally speaking, the incidence of municipal taxation in the Presidency is extremely low, although it does show a slow upward tendency, the figures being Rs. 3·1·5 in the year 1925-26, Rs. 3·3·9 in 1926-27 and Rs. 3·4 during the year under review.

A general or partial revision of assessment was made in 89 municipalities, the net result being an increase of about Rs. 2½ lakhs in the municipal revenue of the Presidency as a whole. The largest increase, viz., Rs. 35,049, was obtained in Rangpur by the revision of assessment of the latrine fees alone. Then come Tollygunge with an increase of Rs. 18,360, Jalpaiguri Rs. 18,061 and Raniganj Rs. 13,736. These figures, however, represent gross increases which were likely to be reduced when objections came to be heard. Baranagore has added Rs. 16,768 to its income by the imposition of a lighting rate and Bankura Rs. 8,364 by the substitution of the rate on holdings for the tax on persons, with effect from 1st April 1928. The Assessment Committee having considerably increased the annual valuation of holdings in Uttarpara, the municipal commissioners decided to reduce the percentage at which rates are levied, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 1,353 in the annual income from water rate and an increase of Rs. 4,821 from other rates. Mr. Cook makes the following remarks in connection with the assessment of municipal taxes:—

"That the assessments give a genuine estimate of the real values is doubtful, as the assessments are made usually by the commissioners themselves and it is not expected that they should have the requisite professional knowledge needed for a proper valuation, even if we eliminate the unconscious bias which must operate when a commissioner's continued further existence hangs in the balance."

6. **Collections.**—The total collections for the Presidency as a whole rose from Rs. 62½ lakhs to nearly Rs. 63½ lakhs, but the percentage of collections on the current demand fell from 95·6 to 95·5, the lowest ratio being returned by Raniganj. The low percentage in Raniganj is attributed to delay in the disposal of objections against the general revision which were kept pending far too long and also to the decrease in the number of carriages and carts in the town. In 10 municipalities the collections were over 99 per cent. On the other hand, in 13 municipalities the ratio was under 85 per cent., falling as low as 54·4 per cent. in Rangpur. The poor collection in Rangpur is reported to be due mainly to delay in the disposal of a large number of objections made against the

assessment. The comparatively low percentage of collection in Tollygunge (80.5) is attributed to non-payment of taxes by some big rate-payers against whom civil suits have been instituted.

As usual, Nalchiti and Garulia collected cent. per cent. of the demand without any remission. Titagarh and Champdany also collected practically their whole demand, granting one-tenth per cent. remission and leaving no outstanding balance. Bhadreswar had an outstanding balance of only Rs. 29 at the end of the year. In these towns, however, the bulk of the taxes is paid by the mills leaving only a small percentage to be collected in the ordinary way.

Remissions of rates both arrear and current for the province as a whole amounted to Rs. 2,61,716 and represent nearly 4 per cent. of the current demand. Rajbari remitted more than one-fourth and Debhutta nearly one-fourth of their current demand, Baraset and Jainagar more than 20 per cent. while three others, viz., Rajpur, Satkhira and Rangpur, remitted more than 15 per cent. Large remissions are the logical sequence of careless and illegal assessment, inefficient collection and reluctance to resort to the coercive procedure provided in the Bengal Municipal Act. Grant of remissions must be considered an unsatisfactory method of disposing of large outstanding balances.

The following are some of the most glaring instances of irregular remissions granted by the municipal commissioners which were noticed by the Examiner of Local Accounts in his report on the working of the Local Audit Department for the year 1926-27:—

(i) Taxes amounting to Rs. 1,045 were remitted by the Barisal Municipality as irrecoverable, on the report of a municipal commissioner that most of the persons concerned could not be traced.

(ii) The Perojpur Municipality reduced the tax of a municipal commissioner, although he had a large income within the municipality, from Rs. 52 to Rs. 42 in consideration of his services to the municipality.

(iii) A certain rate-payer of the Baidyabati Municipality prayed for some reduction of his taxes but the commissioners out of generosity granted him entire exemption.

(iv) In Basirhat and Barisal taxes due from persons holding appointments under Government or Local Funds were

remitted as irrecoverable when they were transferred from the station.

In the Presidency as a whole the balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to more than Rs. 15½ lakhs. The Minister observes with regret that the accumulation of such heavy arrears reflects credit neither upon municipal commissioners nor upon their executive. Howrah shows the largest balance outstanding, viz., Rs. 5,63,120, for which no explanation has been given. Next comes Dacca with an outstanding balance of Rs. 2,34,273, which, however, was the outcome of litigation in regard to the assessment. A civil suit instituted to challenge the validity of the re-assessment at Dacca was decided in favour of the municipality but an appeal has been preferred against this decision in the Privy Council. In the meantime heavy arrears of taxes have accrued and it will be very difficult for the poorer rate-payers to pay up fully such large arrears. Other municipalities which had balances outstanding of more than Rs. 25,000 were Mymensingh, Barisal, Tollygunge, Santipur, South Suburban, Hooghly-Chinsura, Bally and Bankura. The reason for the large amount outstanding in Tollygunge has already been given. The balance in Santipur was due to the reluctance of the old Board to take coercive measures, some of the commissioners, including the Chairman himself, being among the worst defaulters. South Suburban attributes the large arrears to default on the part of rice mill owners who closed their mills. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division makes the following observations:—

“Generally speaking, the heavy arrears are always due to laxity on the part of the municipal executive in taking coercive steps to realise taxes in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the usual cause for the laxity is fear of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of losing popularity or their seats at the next election. The size of the arrears will probably vary with the nearness of the next election. The existing Boards are not responsible for the accrual of all the arrears. Some have inherited a heavy load, such as in Hooghly-Chinsura and in Bankura. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that in not a single instance, not even in Bally, has the municipality done all it might have done to reduce the arrears. Outstandings of some size more than 2 years old, due

from men known to be able to pay, are allowed to remain uncovered by suit, 'for amicable realisation'. The likelihood of a man being willing to 'pay amicably' 2 or 3 years' dues, when he has not paid one year's, either through inability, or cunning, seems so remote that one begins to doubt the bona fides of the plea and to look for some other reason."

Unwillingness to adopt stringent measures is no doubt largely responsible for this heavy accumulation but there are other factors also. There is no such system, as there is in Madras and in Bihar and Orissa, for recovering from persons responsible amounts that have been lost through their negligence.

7. Income and expenditure.—The total receipts, including opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,12,10,926 against Rs. 1,12,17,720 in the year 1926-27. The total disbursements were Rs. 96,37,905 as against Rs. 96,50,331.

8. Closing balance.—The total balance at the close of the year rose from Rs. 15,67,389 to Rs. 15,73,021. The largest balances were held, as in the previous year, by Dacca (Rs. 2,78,584), Howrah (Rs. 2,66,859) and Darjeeling (Rs. 1,01,413); other municipalities which had unduly large balances were Naihati (Rs. 68,216), Bhatpara (Rs. 62,228), South Dum-Dum (Rs. 55,350) and Narayanganj (Rs. 52,568). The large balance in Darjeeling is attributed to restriction of expenditure and postponement of certain undertakings. The greater part of the balance in Bhatpara represents funds for the sewerage, water-supply and town improvement scheme while in South Dum-Dum the large accumulation is described as being meant for the improvement of roads, primary education, dispensary buildings and improvement of water-supply. In other cases no explanations have been furnished.

On the other hand, a number of municipalities failed to keep adequate working balances and in several towns balances were insufficient to meet outstanding liabilities. In Mymensingh, Barisal, English-Bazar, Dinajpur and Midnapore, the outstanding liabilities largely exceeded the closing balances. The worst offenders in this respect were Baruijore and Satkhira, which had outstanding liabilities of Rs. 3,700 and Rs. 3,526, respectively, against actual balances of

Rs. 78 and Rs. 74 only. Sirajganj, Jiaganj-Azimganj and Bhola had also outstanding liabilities of Rs. 15,020, Rs. 4,673 and Rs. 3,281 against cash balances of Rs. 615, Rs. 846 and Rs. 540, respectively. Hooghly-Chinsura and Santipur closed the year with sums of Rs. 7,012 and Rs. 9,646 against liabilities exceeding Rs. 49,000 and Rs. 23,000.

9. Education.—The amount spent on education, including the Government grant of Rs. 1,11,591, was Rs. 4,31,641 as against Rs. 4,46,699 in the preceding year. The expenditure on primary education also showed a corresponding fall of Rs. 5,000. The decrease was most marked in Darjeeling and Asansol and was due to the fact that in 1926-27 extraordinary capital expenditure was incurred in both places. An income of Rs. 5,920 was derived from the education cess which is at present levied by the municipalities of Rangpur and Berhampore. Twelve municipalities or roughly one in ten failed to spend on primary education 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, the percentage which is taken to represent the amount required for the education of half the number of boys of primary school-going age. On the other hand, the ratio was over 5 per cent. in 48 municipalities and over 10 per cent. in 19 municipalities. In Burdwan two new primary schools of the Biss type were opened and in Kalna the construction of an additional room in the municipal primary school was undertaken. In Berhampore the first free primary school was started at Kasimbazar; the construction of a second municipal school at Saidabad was in progress. Barisal paid Rs. 1,920 towards the cost of establishment of a free primary school and Nalchiti maintained a primary *patshala* on the lines of Mr. Biss's scheme at a cost of Rs. 440. Free and compulsory primary education for boys was introduced in Chittagong with effect from January 1928, and the municipality provided 34 schools for boys and 31 for girls. It is remarkable that out of 2,500 boys and 1,400 girls between the ages of 6 and 10 in the town no less than 2,120 boys and 1,052 girls are at school. The municipality has also demonstrated that the cost of the scheme is not prohibitive as its own contribution is not likely to exceed Rs. 11,000 per annum. This is an excellent example but it has been little

followed. It appears that too many of the municipalities—especially in the Burdwan division—spend too much money on secondary schools while neglecting primary education. The Minister is constrained to repeat the advice given previously that the municipal commissioners should not devote their funds to secondary education when this involves neglect of other important services including primary teaching.

10. Water-supply.—The Tollygunge and South Suburban municipalities continued to get filtered water from the Calcutta mains and negotiations were in progress with the Calcutta Corporation for a similar supply to the Baranagore Municipality. Seven municipalities in the Hooghly riparian area got their supply from the local mill filters. Excluding these there are 28 municipalities which have their own water-works. Only five of these systems date from before 1900. The number of persons supplied with filtered water was 971,900, the total quantity supplied averaging 11 million gallons per day.

In Naihati pipe water was, as before, supplied by the Gouripur and Nuddea Companies. The larger scheme for a comprehensive supply to remote corners of the town was completed during the year. The Khulna water-works extensions are nearing completion. Arrangements were made for the free supply of water to the Halisahar Municipality from the local jute mills. A new reservoir with a capacity of 150,000 gallons of water was erected at Raniganj and an efficient supply of water is now being maintained throughout the town. No progress could be made with the scheme for the extension of water-works on the east side of the river Lakshya in Narayanganj as the contractors failed to sink the tube-wells. The tube-well of the Lytton water-works at Faridpur was sunk and proved successful. The excavation of the storage tank in connection with the new Patuakhali water-works was completed. The machinery of the Comilla water-works having broken down early in the year the municipal commissioners first hired a portable engine for pumping and supplied the town with water from the river Gumti, and then decided to sink a tube-well, a work which is in progress. The sinking of a tube-well in connection with the Brahmanbaria water-works scheme was completed during the year. The scheme for the supply of water

from the Dakatia river to the northern section of the Chandpur town has recently been administratively approved by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,53,000 while the Noakhali water-works scheme has also been approved. Several municipalities in the Rajshahi Division, viz., Rajshahi, English Bazar and Pabna have inaugurated water-works schemes but none has yet materialised. It may finally be said that nowadays the inhabitants of no considerable town in Bengal are content to do without a system of filtered water supply through pipes. The general willingness to pay water rate in return for the service shows that the public health conscience is awake.

Tube-wells having proved a successful and also a cheap source of supply in certain soils, a large number of municipalities, especially in the Presidency Division, decided upon obtaining water through such wells. Mr. Sachse, Commissioner of the Presidency Division observes in this connection:—

“These wells have attained considerable popularity of late and an impression is gaining ground that these wells may supply a solution of the water-supply problem in many places. The difficulty is that the pumps are apt to get out of order and that there is no guarantee when they will cease to be useful.”

The Minister holds the view that when tube-wells can be successfully sunk and kept in order they are at once an inexpensive and a satisfactory source of water-supply. He observes, however, that the life of a small tube-well is apt to be short and he agrees with Mr. Sachse that the difficulty of keeping the pumps in repairs is one that has to be faced. In considering schemes for the supply of water from tube-wells municipal commissioners will therefore be well advised if they make specific provision for renewals and for periodical repairs: the latter object may be achieved by employing a whole-time mistri to look after the mechanism when the number of wells is sufficient to justify such a post.

11. Conservancy.—Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 22,70,714, showing an increase of about Rs. 70,000. Motor lorries either for road watering or for scavenging purposes were purchased by several

municipalities and this partly contributed to the increase. The largest increase was in Dacca and was due to more being spent on road cleaning and road watering. As usual, the cost of cleansing private privies was nearly Rs. 5½ lakhs in excess of the receipts from latrine fees, which rose by about Rs. 35,000 only. The deficit was, as usual, met from the general fund at the sacrifice of such vital services as sanitation, education and medical relief. The desirability of making the special funds self-supporting by raising the rates to the maximum limit, where they have not yet reached that level, or by reducing expenditure was impressed upon the municipalities in the Presidency Division by the Divisional Commissioner when passing their budgets. The Minister trusts that this course will be followed by other Commissioners of Divisions.

Scavengers are as difficult as ever to recruit. Mr. Durno, Magistrate of Nadia, remarks that even Chakdah's one and only sweeper (mentioned in last year's Resolution) has run away.

The problem of recruiting scavengers and of paying wages that will keep them contented is likely to grow still more acute in the future and it is perhaps only a question of time before municipal commissioners in the larger towns at least are driven to the solution of installing underground sewerage systems.

As usual the conservancy departments were in charge of the Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors where there are such officers. The total cost on account of these officers amounted to Rs. 1,85,981 against Rs. 1,80,685 in the preceding year.

12. Drainage.—The total expenditure under the head fell from Rs. 5,96,231 to Rs. 3,20,974. The decrease is due to the fact that in 1926-27 there was a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,56,055 on the Dacca sewerage scheme. A scheme for the drainage of a part of the Suri Municipality was administratively approved at a cost of Rs. 34,100 towards which Government will make a grant of Rs. 10,000. The drainage system of Bally is extremely defective. The Calcutta Chord Railway authorities have agreed to construct drains along the alignments of their approach lines to the Bally bridge with which the municipality and the householders will be allowed to connect their drains. This is expected to remove the

existing trouble in Ward No. I. A portion of the main outfall drain was taken up by the Bally Jute Mill, Ltd., and the municipality had also in hand a project for a new alignment of this drain for which acquisition proceedings were started.

The Titagarh sewerage scheme was completed and is now in working order. The Bhatpara scheme has recently been sanctioned by Government. A scheme for a sewerage system in Krishnagar had to be kept in abeyance for want of funds. A sum of Rs. 36,386 was spent by the Dacca Municipality on its sewerage scheme. The unspent balance of the Government grant for the scheme was Rs. 24,479 at the close of the year. Chittagong spent Rs. 4,453 on the maintenance, extension and improvement of drains. Minor drainage works were carried out in several other towns. The septic tanks at Kurseong are reported to have worked satisfactorily.

13. Lighting.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 6,03,502 as against Rs. 5,73,865 and represented 7·2 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. The increase is mainly noticeable in Howrah (no explanation given) and in Baranagore (due to the introduction of electric lighting). Other towns in the Province which are lighted with electricity are Dacca, Darjeeling, Howrah, Hooghly-Chinsura, Uttarpara, South Dum Dum, South Suburban, Bally and Burdwan. Only the first two municipalities had electric lighting before 1900, the Howrah system dates from 1913 and all the others have been installed since 1923. Some of the main roads and lanes in Chittagong were provided with electric lights during the year. There is a project for the electrification of the town of Berhampore and the commissioners have agreed to have street lights and also to run the water-works by electricity.

In Murshidabad and some other places the municipal commissioners have installed day-lights at road junctions; this is an example that other municipalities might follow with advantage.

14. Public health.—As in the previous year, most of the municipalities took steps to improve sanitation by filling up, clearing or disinfecting insanitary tanks, ditches and dobas and by removing undergrowth and obnoxious vegetation. Jessore carried out jungle clearing on a comprehensive scale with

the help of convict labour while the small municipality of Maheshpur cleared the compounds of the poorer classes with the help of the anti-malarial society and school students. The settlement operations were responsible for a good deal of clearance of jungle in North Dum Dum. The District Magistrate of Hooghly observes that the standard of clearance is in most cases very low, and this is probably true of municipalities in other districts as well. In many municipalities notices were issued to owners of insanitary tanks, dobas and rank vegetation and prosecutions had to be started where the requisitions were not complied with. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, however, remarks "what happens after the 'notices' and the results of 'prosecutions' we are not told. It would be an exceedingly interesting matter for detailed enquiry to find out what had really been done. The same formula appears every year with such persistence that in time one accepts it as a formula, especially when walking round any of the municipalities you come on the same 'old offenders'."

Preventive measures were taken by a large number of municipalities to check the spread of epidemics. Medicines and disinfectants were freely distributed and special doctors were appointed where necessary. There were outbreaks of cholera and of small-pox in several municipalities. People were warned against using the water of suspected tanks, wells and rivers and were advised to use boiled water. Anti-cholera inoculation and vaccination were pushed on vigorously and all possible steps were taken to cope with the epidemics. In certain municipalities affected houses were disinfected, suspected tanks, etc., were sterilized, markets were regularly inspected by Sanitary Officers, and unwholesome food was seized and destroyed.

Free vaccination was provided by many municipalities and effective measures were taken to secure the vaccination and revaccination of children, permanent vaccinators were maintained by certain municipalities while temporary ones were appointed by some others. A system of free home vaccination is reported to have been working with good results in Naihati and Kamarhati. Two female vaccinators were appointed by the Dacca Municipality.

Malaria and kala-azar were prevalent in some municipalities and preventive

and curative measures were taken. It is reported that some of the anti-malarial and kala-azar societies did useful work in co-operation with the municipalities in combating these diseases. The Birnagar Palli Mandali made steady and systematic attempts to drive out malaria by mass administration of quinine and control of carrier species of anopheline mosquitoes. Anti-malarial societies were started in several municipalities while some opened kala-azar centres and distributed quinine and cinchona free. Dacca contributed as usual Rs. 1,200 to the Dacca Maternity and Child Welfare Trust and Chittagong Rs. 1,000 to the local maternity fund which is controlled by a committee of which the Civil Surgeon is the Secretary. A midwife is maintained from this fund who attends delivery cases amongst the poor people free of charge. A midwife was also appointed by the Nawabganj Municipality. Both Chittagong and Krishnagar have training classes for dais for which they receive grants from Government. Nine indigenous dais were trained at Chittagong.

Increasing interest was displayed by some municipalities in examining food-stuffs offered for sale to the public. In Dacca, for instance, 405 samples of food-stuffs were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, 31.3 per cent. of which were found to be adulterated. About 443 maunds of unwholesome food-stuffs of different kinds were destroyed. Several municipalities started a number of prosecutions under the Bengal Food Adulteration Act, many of which ended in conviction. The Chairman of the Dacca Municipality, however, complains of the inadequacy of the fines imposed by the criminal courts in these cases.

Attempts made to get water-hyacinth removed, by serving notices on the occupiers of holdings or otherwise, were usually successful.

15. Public Works.—The total expenditure under the head rose from Rs. 11,84,052 to Rs. 12,40,246. The increase was noticeable under the sub-head "Roads;" Dacca alone was responsible for an increase of Rs. 33,000 which was due to thorough repairs of several roads which could not be undertaken in previous years for lack of money. There was also an increase of Rs. 20,000 in Chittagong due to the metalling of some important roads and

to the purchase of a road-watering motor car which is also to be used as a fire engine. A trial was made with the motor car at an actual fire and the engine succeeded in extinguishing it within half an hour. The percentage of outlay on public works to total expenditure varied from 5 in the small town of Sonamukhi to 41.3 in South Suburban. Maintenance of roads is a heavy item in most places. The total length of metalled roads maintained by municipalities was 1,376 miles and that of unmetalled roads 1,637 miles. The mileage of both metalled and unmetalled roads is largest in Howrah, viz., 145 and 88 miles, respectively. Krishnagar has 77 miles of unmetalled roads.

Complaints continue to be received regarding the damage done to municipal roads by motor vehicles. The considerations which led to the postponement of legislation for the taxation of power-driven vehicles were set forth in paragraph 14 of last year's resolution, in which reference was also made to the possibility that the Road Development Committee appointed by the Government of India might recommend some special taxation on motors for expenditure on road development in India. The Committee submitted its report to the Government of India recently making comprehensive recommendations about methods by which schemes of road improvement may be financed out of the proceeds of new central and provincial taxes. Local Governments have been asked to express their views on these recommendations and the Government of Bengal have them under consideration.

16. Loans.—Loans amounting to Rs. 27,500 were granted from provincial revenues to the municipalities of Raniganj (Rs. 17,500), and Dinajpur (Rs. 10,000). Altogether 36 municipalities were in debt to Government, their total liabilities amounting to nearly Rs. 28½ lakhs. Five municipalities, viz., Garulia, Barrackpore, Barasat, Basirhat and Sirajganj liquidated their debts in full.

17. Audit of accounts and embezzlements.—The accounts of all but eight municipalities were audited by the Examiner of Local Accounts and his staff. In the absence of any system of bringing home to municipal commissioners their personal responsibility for

improper payments or for revenue sacrificed through their negligence, the control exercised by Government through audit is not very effective. The result is that defects and irregularities are seldom remedied and the same errors are seen over and over again. Repetition of irregularities is not the only fault of the present system. Under existing orders audit notes should be returned to the Examiner of Local Accounts within three months of their receipt with the Chairman's explanations but this time limit is seldom observed.

Embezzlements or misappropriations of money occurred in Baranagore, Jiaganj-Azimganj, Sirajganj, Dinajpur and Rajpur. In Baranagore the tax collector and the sarkar and in Jiaganj-Azimganj the tax daroga and cashier were prosecuted for misappropriating a portion of the collections made by them. These cases are still subjudice. The tax daroga of the Sirajganj Municipality is reported to have absconded after defalcating municipal money. The matter is in the hands of the Police. A small amount was misappropriated by the Registration clerk at Rajpur. The amount was recovered and the clerk was dismissed. In the Dinajpur case the culprit was the Head Clerk and Accountant; the money misappropriated by him was recovered and his services were dispensed with. In view of his old age and length of service the municipal commissioners, however, decided not to prosecute him. It is reported that the Chairman of one municipality in the Burdwan Division opposed a prosecution recommended by the District Magistrate. Municipal commissioners should remember that they are the custodians of the rate-payers' money and no personal considerations should deter them from placing offenders on trial leaving it to the court to take extenuating circumstances, if any, into view.

18. General remarks.—*Burdwan Division.*—The most noticeable achievements of the Burdwan Municipality were the completion of the municipal market and the construction of a rest-house in the Muhammadan burial ground. A new steam-roller and a new motor car serving the double purpose of road watering and fire extinction were also purchased. Katwa has made considerable progress in extricating its finances from the hopeless condition into which they had fallen 2 or 3 years ago. The drainage and

water-supply of the town of Dainhat are as bad as ever. The District Magistrate remarks that it might be an advantage if this municipality were converted into a union board. The drains in Kalna are particularly obnoxious while those in Raniganj are regularly flushed. In the latter place the Bengal Coal Company is constructing a new market on up-to-date lines, which should materially add to the amenities of the town. In Asansol expenditure on conservancy had gone up to more than 42 per cent. of the total expenditure without bringing about any improvement. The municipality has no market and the sanitary conditions of the private markets are disgraceful.

As regards municipal administration in the district of Bankura, the District Magistrate remarks that it cannot be said that any of the municipalities were administered efficiently in respect of roads, drains, sanitation, water-supply or finance. In Bankura road repairs are neglected or done in a very incompetent manner and encroachments are being made with impunity. There are far too many insanitary tanks and dobas in this town.

Mr. Goode, Magistrate of Midnapore, writes as follows on the working of the municipalities in his district:—

"Generally speaking, there seems to me small scope for praise and less ground for blame in reviewing the administration of these municipalities. * * * Most of them possess incomes which are less than those of many union boards; their establishments are meagre. * * * High taxation is necessary if any advance is to be achieved. * * * The incidence of taxation in Midnapore is still only Rs. 3-1-3 per person while in Ghatal it is only Re. 1-5-11. Municipal amenities cannot be purchased at this price. With a 25 per cent. increase in taxation reserved for the service of loans, both these municipalities could advance, but as in the other municipal towns of the district, the poverty of the rate-payers, which is real enough, is urged against any considerable increase in taxation. * * * Adequate revenues are at present beyond the reach of all these municipalities, but I believe that most of them could support an increase in their assessments which would make progress possible. * * * In the Tamluk Municipality there are signs of life and prosperity. A portion of the market has been brought under khas

possession; a tube-well 407 feet in depth has been sunk; a pucca ghat has been extended, a pipe distribution system is rendered possible by the munificence of the late Babu Gopal Prasad Garga, Zamindar of Mahisadal, the number of street lights increased and some drains improved. A class for training indigenous dais was opened with the assistance from Government and vigorous measures were taken to cope with a severe outbreak of small-pox. * * *

Party faction exists more or less in most of the municipalities in the district of Hooghly.

The financial condition of the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality is deplorable. The income from neither latrine fees nor water-rate pays for the services which they are meant to finance and these services again are far from perfect. The condition of the roads in the town is bad and they are not regularly watered. Drainage is also bad. The lighting of the area served by electric light has been fairly satisfactory but in other areas it is wretched in the extreme.

The Commissioner of the Division observes:—

"There is little to redeem the working of such municipalities as Bankura or Hooghly-Chinsura, and in these cases, one might almost say that the commissioners sin against light. The majority of the commissioners of the Kotrung Municipality are completely out of touch with the more enlightened of the rate-payers and refuse to do work which is recommended by the Sanitary Department and supported by the rate-payers. This state of things comes entirely from the personal ambitions of a very small clique.

There can be no doubt that instances of the worst type of management still are too many, probably even in the majority, among the municipalities. I believe, however, that there are more signs to-day of an awakening and that schemes that must improve health and sanitation are getting the support (actually shown in the form of contributions) of a larger body of the rate-payers. Burdwan and Midnapore are extending their water-supply and the former body is making use of the local electrical supply. Asansol got together for a water-supply nearly two lakhs of rupees in a surprising short time. Suri has put through

its water-works scheme and is not afraid to undertake a drainage scheme. Tamluk has persisted and is practically assured of its drinking water-supply. Even in Chandrakona, faction has not entire control and the fact that in Bally the various factions contested to elect as Chairman a nominated member to get them out of the financial slough into which they had sunk, in my opinion, shows a real change in the attitude of commissioners towards public duties and testifies to a further growth in the sense of responsibility to the tax-payers."

Presidency Division.—Mr. E. N. Blandy, Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, makes the following remarks on the working of the municipalities in his district:—

"The total of outstanding balances has gone up again, though by a smaller figure than in the previous years. This shows that the Boards in many cases have still not learned the necessity and the duty of collecting taxes promptly. *

* * The valuable assistance, both financial and personal, to municipal administration afforded by the mills again calls for remark. Such projects as the sewerage scheme in Titagarh and the Naihati water-supply are largely due to their co-operation. * * * * The municipalities during the period under review seem to have been more interested in water-supply and public health than in other directions and good work is being done. But it is yet to be seen whether this will produce a permanent improvement. If only they would set to and collect their full income and their arrears still more progress in these and in other directions would be possible. Civil suits and election disputes are unhappily common and municipal funds are not infrequently wasted in this unprofitable bickering."

Mr. Durno, Magistrate of Nadia, epitomises the working of the municipalities in his district as follows:—

"Krishnagar tries, and deserves sympathy and help. In Nabadwip they merely quarrel. Santipur was quite incorrigible, but it is hoped that the new board will open a new chapter. Rana-ghat is dirty and dusty. A visit to Birnagar is a cure for depression (he adds every municipality that despairs should send its commissioners to Birnagar to see what can be done: it is an object lesson). Chakdah says it has no money. It has a dispensary, four lamps,

a few wells, one quarter-time sweeper and one road cleaner who has been in service since the institution of the municipality in 1886; he now pulls the office punka. Kusthia always seems the cleanest and brightest place in the district. Kumarkhali is a village which tries to be a municipality, and does not make a bad attempt at it, Meherpur people suffer from acute inertia and seem to prefer living in insanitary surroundings sooner than part with any of their money."

The municipal administration of the district of Murshidabad was marked by no special advance. The working of the Jessore Municipality is fairly good and that of Khulna is above the average. There was no improvement in the financial position of the Satkhira Municipality. The outstanding balance was Rs. 8,098 against a current demand of Rs. 17,407.

The Commissioner of the Division makes the following remarks:—

"There is nothing of particular interest that marks the administration of the municipalities during the year. Increased interest was shown at the elections as would appear from the figures at the polls, but when we come to the actual working of the boards, we notice the same apathy in the members and same slackness in the executive that have been the subject of adverse comments year after year. In a few municipalities party feelings played an important part in the administration, and in Nabadwip, which had already acquired considerable notoriety in this respect, the feelings grew acute and eventually culminated in a resolution recently adopted by the required majority of the commissioners removing their Chairman from office.

The incidence of taxation showed a slight upward tendency and so also the percentage of collections over the current demand. But larger outstandings and a smaller surplus maintained at the end of the year will be noticed almost everywhere. This shows that there has been very little change or improvement in the general conception of duty on the part of the members or of the executive. Santipur comes in for severe comments from the Magistrate of Nadia for its mismanagement, but it is hoped that the new board recently formed will put matters straight. Debbhatta in Khulna is another that has acquired notoriety

for mismanagement and in fact it seems to be an apology for a municipality, and the question whether a union board could not take its place is under the consideration of the local officers. * * *

* * * Attention is being given here and there to free primary education scheme, but no very marked advance was made during the year. Public health and sanitation received attention as far as possible with the funds at the disposal of the municipalities, but no scheme of any comprehensive nature for improvement of sanitation, education or development of roads could be initiated, owing to lack of funds."

Dacca Division.—The following extracts are quoted from the report of the Magistrate of Faridpur on the working of municipalities in that district:—

"The management of the municipalities has outwardly been smooth enough but at Madaripur much discontent has been expressed on the score of the anomalous position in which the municipality is placed by reason of the permanent absence of its Chairman. He has been absent for over 6 months and yet no attempt has been made by the majority to secure his resignation and elect his successor. * * At Faridpur in spite of the existence of two parties or rather the followers of two persons, there was no special difficulty in internal administration."

The insufficiency of funds for carrying out ordinary municipal works is the general characteristic of the municipalities in the district of Faridpur. In Faridpur Municipality there are various works to undertake (e.g., improvement of the market, better sanitation, proper maintenance of roads, provision of primary education) but these cannot now be taken in hand for want of funds. Tax on persons is levied at the rate of one per cent. on the annual income. This is less than the rate levied in many small towns. The District Magistrate observes that if the commissioners are unwilling to levy a tax on holdings, they must, at any rate, increase the present rate of taxation on personal income. It is reported that the rate of assessment at Madaripur is capable of considerable augmentation without hardship.

The financial position of the Barisal Municipality is worse than it was a year ago, its arrear demands being only Rs. 459 less than that of the previous years and even this reduction has been

effected by granting remissions of almost Rs. 10,000. Patuakhali is, in parts at least, the most ill kept of the municipalities while party faction has grown at Jhalakati. Pirojpur calls for no special comment and Nalchiti, though it maintains its previous good record, is showing signs of decay. The Bhola Municipality is largely make-believe and the Magistrate doubts whether a union board would not be an improvement.

Chittagong Division.—The Commissioner of the Division observes:—

"The financial condition of the Chittagong Municipality is still far from satisfactory. The Cox's Bazar Municipality continued to do work with its small income. * * * The completion of the tube-well at Brahmanbaria marks a definite advance in the progress of the scheme for the supply of filtered water in that town. The Chandpur Municipality showed progress in all spheres of municipal activities. The municipal commissioners of Noakhali failed to take advantage of the general revision of assessment to place their finances on a stable basis. Their requests for assistance from Government and other quarters are numerous and persistent while they seem oblivious of the useful dictum that they alone deserve help who help themselves."

Rajshahi Division.—The resources of both Rajshahi and Nator are too small for the work to be done. The roads particularly in Nator are being starved of money for repairs. The main problems of Rajshahi are water-supply and drainage. Dinajpur is reported to have been efficiently administered. In Jalpaiguri realisations were somewhat worse than in the previous year. There was no improvement either in the roads or in the sanitary condition of the town. The District Magistrate reports that the general standard of administration of the Rangpur Municipality remained at practically the same level as in the past years. The general health of the town of Gaibandha was fairly good and the administration of the municipality has been satisfactory. The financial position of the Bogra Municipality is still far from satisfactory, as the deficit balance of the general fund has not yet been made up; the conservancy arrangements were on the whole fairly satisfactory and the municipal roads are not very bad. Sherpur is an old decaying town: its income is hardly sufficient to

allow of any improvements in roads, sanitation, drainage, water-supply, etc. The financial position of Pabna has improved a little but that of Sirajganj is far from satisfactory. There has been no marked improvement in the municipal administration in the district of Malda. The working of the Kurseong Municipality is reported to be satisfactory.

The Commissioner of the Division observes:—

“ There has been no marked improvement in municipal administration in this Division. There is still a disinclination on the part of most of the municipalities to take steps to improve their finances and to realise in full the taxes already imposed, due partly to apathy and partly to the fear of incurring unpopularity. There are still party feuds in some which hamper all good work; and there is still a lack of active sanitary conscience which perhaps prevents them all from taking measures which will increase the amenities of life. Indications are not, however, wanting that these bodies are waking up, although slowly. Several municipalities, e.g., Rajshahi, Pabna, English Bazar and Nawabganj, have realised that good drinking water is an essential necessity and inaugurated water-works schemes which they are doing their best to push on. Others, unable to finance such large schemes, are sinking tube-wells as fast as they can. Some, again have taken measures to extend medical relief and to combat epidemic diseases. These are encouraging signs and lead one to hope for greater improvements in every direction before long.”

19. Concluding remarks.—The Minister is gratified to observe that even the Commissioner who has been most outspoken and unsparing in his criticisms of the working of municipalities in his Division nevertheless ends his report on a distinct note of optimism. There has undoubtedly been material progress in several directions, although it is slow. The increase in the number of water-works and electric light installations of recent years has been mentioned in the body of the report.

The complaint of lack of funds is chronic; but it must again be pointed out that most municipalities would be better off if they took a stronger line with defaulters. It is hardly creditable to Bengal that arrears of municipal taxes

have increased more than three-fold since 1919-20. This simply means that municipal commissioners are punishing worthy citizens for the sins of the unworthy.

The names of the following Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and municipal commissioners have been brought to the notice of Government on account of good work done by them, and the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) desire to express their appreciation of the public spirit shown by these gentlemen:—

Burdwan Division.

- Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur, Chairman, Midnapore.
- Babu Mahendra Nath Maity, late Chairman, Tamluk.
- Babu Monmohan Mukherjee, Chairman, Bally.
- Babu Girish Chandra Mandal, Commissioner, Raniganj.
- Lala Mritunjai Lal, Chairman, Suri.
- Babu Brojendra Nath Sarkar, Chairman, Chandrakona.
- Babu S. N. Chakrabarti, late Vice-Chairman, Tamluk.

Presidency Division.

- Mr. H. H. Spalding, Chairman, Kanchrapara.
- Mr. A. K. Thoms, Chairman, Bhatpara.
- Rai Shyama Charan Bhattacharyya Bahadur, Vice-Chairman, Bhatpara.
- Babu Panchu Gopal Chakravarty, Chairman, Baranagar.
- Babu Abinash Chandra Sarkar, Vice-Chairman, Kamarhati.
- Babu Sailaj Lal Chatterji, Chairman, North Dum-Dum.
- Mr. R. N. Neish, Chairman, Titagarh.
- Mr. R. G. Campbell, Chairman, Garulia.
- Mr. W. W. Craig, Chairman, Halisahar.
- Dr. Hari Mohan Mukherji, Chairman, Krishnagar.
- Rai Sahib Sudhendu Mohan Banerji, Commissioner, Krishnagar.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque,
Commissioner, Krishnagar.

Babu Nagendra Nath Banerji, Chair-
man, Birnagar.

Babu Krishnasekhar Bose, Commis-
sioner, Birnagar.

Babu Tarapada Mazumdar, Chair-
man, Kushtia.

Maharaj Kumar Sris Chandra Nandy,
M.A., M.L.C., Chairman, Berham-
pore.

Babu Anil Kumar Chatarji, Vice-
Chairman, Berhampore.

Babu Sachindra Nath Ray, Chairman,
Dhulian.

Munshi Eusofali Sardar, Vice-Chair-
man, Kotchandpur.

Babu Kunja Behari Mukherji, Chair-
man, Khulna.

Babu Mohendra Kumar Ghosh, Vice-
Chairman, Khulna.

Dacca Division.

Mr. K. Nazimuddin, C.I.E., Chairman,
Dacca.

Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Baha-
dur, Vice-Chairman, Dacca.

Mr. J. G. Macartney, M.L.C., Chair-
man, Narayanganj.

Babu Satyendra Nath Roy, Vice-
Chairman, Narayanganj.

Mr. H. M. Shircore, Commissioner,
Narayanganj.

Rai Tarak Chandra Chatterjee Baha-
dur, late Chairman, Faridpur.

Mr. W. G. Lawrence, Commissioner,
Madaripur.

Maulvi Azizul Islam, Vice-Chairman,
Rajbari.

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha, Chairman,
Barisal.

Kazi Entazuddin, Chairman, Nalchiti.

Chittagong Division.

Moulvi Nur Ahmed, Chairman,
Chittagong.

Rai Sahib Bepin Behari Rakshit,
Chairman, Cox's Bazar.

Babu Madhu Sudhan Roy, Chairman,
Chandpur.

Rajshahi Division.

Babu Jatindra Mohan Sen, B.L., late
Chairman, Dinajpur.

Babu Nripendra Nath Banerjee, late
Vice-Chairman, Jalpaiguri.

Maulvi Hamiduddin Khan, Vice-
Chairman, Gaibandha.

Babu Indujyoti Mazumdar, Chair-
man, Pabna.

Rai Sahib R. P. Bhattacharji, Chair-
man, Kurseong.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

J. G. DRUMMOND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

